

## Amid Crisis In Japan, Yen Climbs Even Higher

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — As the Japanese yen soared into a new era Monday, the country seemed to have one question on its lips: How could the nation's currency be so strong when its economy is still scraping bottom and its government is in utter chaos?

All day, the yen's rise past a crucial threshold, the point where one yen is worth more than a penny for the first time in history, swirled and intermingled with the political maneuverings set off by the resignation of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on Saturday.

Rumors of new combinations of political parties and personalities, of secret meetings and imminent divisions in the country's two biggest parties — the Liberal Democrats and the Socialists — only drove the markets into greater fury.

The more that it appeared that disorder reigns in Japan's old political order unraveled for the second time in a year, the more the traders seemed to grow convinced that Japan's \$60 billion trade surplus with the United States would not end any time soon.

The result, everyone seemed convinced, would be a weaker dollar, perceived here as the Clinton administration's only effective trade policy for making American products more competitive.

By the hour, more and more leaders of the Japanese business community denounced the state of confusion, complaining loudly that if their exports were made more expensive around the world, Japan's fledgling economic recovery would be choked off. And by the end of the day, they were contending that unless Japan's political community straightened itself out quickly, a wave of red ink would obliterate whatever hope of economic recovery the country has entertained in recent months.

"I have grave fears in the face of the political vacuum and the abnormal rise in the yen," said Takeshi Nagano, the leader of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations. If it does not stop, he said in a statement, "The whole of our country's industry will be forced to a standstill."

That may have been a bit of overstatement. See YEN, Page 6



A London trader waits Monday in vain for more central bank intervention as dollar slumps to a new low against the yen.

## Who Suffers When Dollar Plunges?

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar hit another postwar low against the yen early Monday, sinking to 99.46 yen at one point and leaving traders wondering when they might next face a challenge from the world's leading central banks.

Last Friday, currency traders thumbed their noses when central banks, led by the Federal Reserve Board, spent an

### NEWS ANALYSIS

estimated \$2 billion to \$3 billion attempting to shore up the U.S. currency. The dollar plunged again Monday morning in Asian trading, and wallowed weakly during much of the day before recovering to 100.45 yen by the close of trading in New York. It closed at 1.5830 Deutsche marks, down over a penny from its close on Friday. (Page 10)

Officials of the U.S. Treasury have said that any further appreciation of the yen and the mark could damage world economic recovery. But the policymakers, along with foreign exchange specialists, have left two questions unanswered for

both industry and the general public: Is the dollar's plunge really all that catastrophic? And for whom?

The answer, say economists on both sides of the Atlantic, is that a declining dollar, in the short term, need not mean a crisis. And while there is concern that a weaker dollar can help fuel inflation over the longer term, few economists would say it is cause for fear.

The most significant worry for policymakers at the U.S. Treasury and at the Fed is that the dollar might become so weak that it would trigger serious instability in financial markets by causing massive liquidation of bond and equity holdings by foreign investors.

This could set off a chain reaction of panic selling that could drive already high long-term interest rates still higher and make it more expensive for the Treasury to fund the national debt. It is thus a possible consequence of the dollar's weakness, and an indirect one as well.

To be sure, in the short term, the weak dollar can make life

See DOLLAR, Page 6

## Clinton Shuffles His Top Aides, Naming Panetta As Chief of Staff

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton announced a major reshuffle of his staff on Monday, naming his budget director as the new White House chief of staff and asking his public relations expert, David Gergen, to focus exclusively on foreign policy.

Leon E. Panetta, a former California congressman whose work as budget director earned him the de facto title of chief deficit "hawk" in the Clinton administration, will take over the chief of staff duties from Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty, who will become counselor to the president with a broad portfolio.

"He's not going anywhere," Mr. Clinton said of Mr. McLarty. "He's my closest friend." The president said Mr. McLarty would take greater responsibility promoting the administration's agenda on Capitol Hill.

The changes, in effect, continued a trend in which friends and colleagues of Mr. Clinton's from his home state, Arkansas, are moved aside in favor of advisers with broader Washington experience.

The announcement came at a time in which Mr. Clinton is being strongly buffeted by political crosscurrents at home and abroad. His standing with the public has not substantially improved since his 1992 election with 43 percent of the vote; his health reform effort is being picked apart in Congress, and he is increasingly being accused of indecisiveness in foreign affairs.

Mr. McLarty, an Arkansas public utility executive, has known Mr. Clinton since boyhood. He will now work on a range of issues for the president, including health reform and congressional approval of the world trade agreement, or GATT, the White House said.

Mr. Panetta, who turns 56 on Tuesday, spent 16 years in the House of Representatives and rose to the chairmanship of the House Budget Committee. He is known as a politically savvy, hard-nosed manager with a strong grasp of substantive policy details.

"No one in Washington has a better understanding of both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue than Leon Panetta, and no one

has earned greater respect at both ends," Mr. Clinton said, referring to the broad boulevard that connects Congress and the White House.

By both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue the president meant the lawmakers and the executive.

Mr. Panetta indicated that he would be making further changes in the White House staff, in consultation with the president.

As director of Mr. Clinton's Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Panetta was among those advisers who successfully lobbied for a strong package of spending cuts and tax increases to help bring the nation's annual budget deficit under control.

He made no comments Monday that suggested any policy shift on support for the flagging dollar.

Mr. Gergen, who intends to leave the administration at the end of the year, was asked to assist both the White House and the State Department in the "articulation" of foreign policy, as he put it.

Asked by a television interviewer how he would deal with the falling value of the dollar, during the president's forthcoming meetings in Italy with the Group of Seven wealthy nations, Mr. Gergen spoke only of the progress Mr. Clinton can display in the area of deficit reduction.

"Let's talk about one problem at a time," Mr. Gergen said.

He said Mr. Clinton had put to rest rumors that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher might be replaced and that he would be merely providing "an additional voice" in explaining U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton and other White House aides have often stated that their policies, while consistent and correct, have not always been explained properly to the public.

The president named Mr. Panetta's deputy, Alice Rivlin, to take over the budget office. She is a former director of the Congressional Budget Office, which conducts nonpartisan research for Congress on the budgetary impact of legislation.

She will need Senate confirmation to replace Mr. Panetta. Mr. Panetta's appointment falls outside the Senate's competence to confirm.

## Your Early Morning Jolt: Coffee Prices Are Soaring

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Coffee prices soared by more than a third to their highest prices in more than seven years in trading Monday in London and New York, and the cost to consumers may not be far behind.

"Today's developments will definitely put pressure on coffee roasters to up their prices," said a source close to the International Coffee Organization, which comprises the world's leading coffee-producing and -consuming nations. Analysts said they were not sure how much the recent rises in raw coffee prices would affect the price to consumers.

The leap in prices was set off by news of a snap frost in the coffee-growing regions of southern Brazil. Assessments of the damage will take days, but frantic traders stamped into the market and pushed coffee prices up by more than 35 percent to as high as \$1.70 a pound, the highest level in more than seven years.

In New York, coffee for September delivery rose 33.5 cents a pound Monday to \$1.6160 on the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange.

The jump came on the back of a string of price rises that had seen the price of coffee more than double since February, from about 60 cents a pound for green coffee beans to \$1.25 on Friday.

Curiously, analysts blamed the low cost of coffee in recent years for the shortage that has been driving up prices all year. Before the collapse of the coffee growers'

cartel almost exactly five years ago, coffee had sold for \$1.40 a pound.

Since the breakup of the cartel and the end of concerted efforts by producers to stabilize prices by holding coffee off the market in years of bumper harvests, it had only twice breached 50 cents a pound.

"The low prices of the last five years have meant that producers have not had enough money to invest in their plantations," said Lawrence Eagles, a commodity analyst with GNI Ltd. in London. "This Brazilian frost only compounds the situation."

Analysts fear that the frost may have wiped out as much as 15 percent of Brazil's 1995-96 crop, a loss that would translate to 5 percent of total world production. The frost season in Brazil has another 6 weeks to run, with weather forecasters predicting another frost for Monday night and for the weekend as well.

"Trading has been hectic to say the least," said Mr. Eagles. "A number of big consumers have been caught without adequate stocks."

In addition to the weather and the low prices prevalent in recent years, analysts blamed speculators for the jump in prices.

In the past, analysts noted that the big coffee roasters, including such international giants as Nestlé SA and Philip Morris Cos., General Foods division, had been able to choose freely the timing of their buying in the market. With the emergence of speculators, the balance has swung back

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## WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

### Spain 3, Bolivia 1

Josep Guardiola hit a penalty kick in the 18th minute against Bolivia on Monday and, in the second half, José Luis Pérez Caminero added two more within six minutes as Spain qualified for the second round at Chicago's Soldier Field. Erwin Sánchez scored for Bolivia in the second half.

### Germany 3, South Korea 2

In the sweltering heat of the Cotton Bowl in Dallas on Monday, Jürgen Klinsmann opened the way with goals for Germany in the 12th and 36th minutes of the first half against South Korea. Karlheinz Riedle added another in the 19th minute. Hwang Sun Hong countered for South Korea in the 52nd minute, and Hong Myung Bo added a second in the 63rd, but Germany held on to advance to the second round.

### Round 2 for U.S.?

The U.S. team appears headed for the second round for the first time in 64 years, although an elaborate blend of results in the other five groups could make them the first host nation not to

advance. With four points, however, the Americans have a good chance of moving on as one of the top four third place teams.

### Addidas's Spin on the Ball

Goalkeepers have been dismayed by the new ball in use at this World Cup, and the manufacturer, Adidas, has confirmed their impressions: New material in the revolutionary new Questra ball makes it fly faster than other balls, giving goalkeepers less time to react.

### Cameroon Goalkeeper Quits

Cameroon's top goalkeeper, Joseph Antoine Bell, has quit nation's World Cup team because of a dispute with team officials. Bell said the officials had tried to force Coach Henri Michel to start someone else in goal Friday against Brazil in a game that Cameroon lost, 3-0.

Tuesday's matches: Ireland vs. Norway, at East Rutherford, New Jersey, 1835 GMT; Italy vs. Mexico, at Washington, 1635 GMT; Brazil vs. Sweden, at Pontiac, Michigan, 2005 GMT; Russia vs. Cameroon, at Stanford, California, 2005 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 18 and 19



Michael Chang beating Sergi Bruguera at Wimbledon.

## Kiosk

### CIA Fears Theft Of Nuclear Arms

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Russian gangs pose a threat to the rest of the world because of the possibility that they might steal and sell nuclear weapons, the CIA director, R. James Woolsey Jr., said Monday.

"Russian organized crime has quickly become an international menace," he said at a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Woolsey said there was no evidence that gangs had smuggled nuclear warheads or material out of Russia. But he said, "We can not rule out the possibility that organized crime groups will be able to obtain and sell nuclear weapons or weapons-grade materials." He added, "We should not rule out the prospect that organized crime could be used as an avenue for terrorists to acquire weapons of mass destruction."

Book Review: Chess Page 5, Crossword Page 20.

## Bonn Seems Prepared to Compromise on EU Presidency

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Germany and Britain are laying the groundwork Monday for compromise over the presidency of the European Union's executive commission. Bonn signaled a willingness to abandon the Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium.

"We will talk to everyone involved and put out a proposal," Chancellor Helmut

Kohl said in Bonn. "I'm not blind. I want to come up with a result."

In London, Prime Minister John Major reaffirmed his determination to block Mr. Dehaene, but he and other government officials avoided any mention or criticism of other potential nominees.

Britain vetoed Mr. Dehaene's candidacy to head the commission at the weekend summit meeting in Corfu, Greece.

It remained doubtful that Mr. Kohl

could break the impasse by a special summit meeting to be held here on July 15, European officials said. Germany takes over the rotating presidency of the EU in July.

The uncertainty over Germany's options persisted because the list of alternative candidates is topped by Belgian personalities, including former Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Etienne Davignon, an industrialist, who are fervent believers in the kind of European integra-

tion that provoked Britain's veto of Mr. Dehaene.

A commission spokesman said the current president, Jacques Delors of France, and his 16 fellow commissioners would remain in office if there was no agreement on a successor when their term ends on Jan. 5, 1995.

Still, there was optimism for a solution in Brussels. Mr. Kohl is determined to

See EUROPE, Page 6

## A How-To Book Helps Chinese Divided Over Their Rush to Riches

By Michael Laris  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Along with taking crash courses in microeconomics and accounting, an unusually large number of Chinese are learning something else they have decided is indispensable in their rush to market: how to sever their marriages.

They even have a textbook. A blunt, easy-to-read volume titled "How to Divorce" appeared at book-stalls last month.

In question and answer format, it covers everything from basic administrative procedures to how stock profits are divided in divorce. Even more difficult problems are tackled head-on.

For example, Question No. 160, "If one side is sold into marriage and wants to divorce, how does the court handle this?" Answer: "Selling spouses is illegal. Plaintiff has clear grounds for divorce. Purchase price will be confiscated by the state. Parents or matchmak-

er may be severely punished, especially if sold party was physically harmed."

The book is intended to meet the needs of Chinese who are divorcing and also breaking with thousands of years of tradition. Last year, there were 809,000 divorces, an increase of 300 percent over 1991.

More Chinese can now afford the economic risk of leaving a stifling marriage.

In cities, the transition to a market economy has raised incomes and expectations, forcing many to reevaluate their lot and, increasingly, their spouses. People are more aggressively shaping their personal lives. They say they want love in their marriages, not merely convenience.

Other marriages are falling victim to the pressure and longer work hours of a sink-or-swim economy. A recent government study reported that numerous divorces occur when one spouse gets rich or finds a richer partner.

To be sure, many fewer people divorce in China than in the West. Compared with China's 809,000 divorces last year, there were more than 1 million in the United States, which has a population only one-fifth that of China's. But Chinese can divorce with more freedom and less social stigma than at any other time in the country's history.

Although divorced women still face a much greater stigma than divorced men, there is a growing willingness among women to assert their independence through divorce.

For thousands of years, Confucian teachings held that women should marry only once in a lifetime. The names of young widows who lived chastely until they died were memorialized on temple walls.

Ding Ning, a leading Beijing literary editor and the editor of "How to Divorce," said she took on the project to help the millions of women trapped in miserable marriages. For the last two years, she has

been a volunteer counselor at a women's hot line. "When I work the women's hot line, I hear from many women who are suffering," she said. "Their husbands beat them or are having affairs, and so they want to get a divorce. But they don't know how to do it."

Under China's divorce laws, liberalized over the last dozen years, once couples secure the approval of their work units, local Communist Party street committees are authorized to handle divorces. The prospect of an open confrontation in divorce court, long the only option in China, had discouraged divorces.

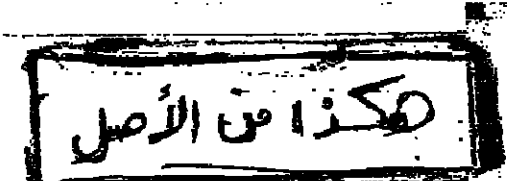
The current surge of divorces is the second since the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, began his program of economic reform and modernization in 1978. The previous leap occurred in the early 1980s, when couples who married for political self-protection during

See SPLIT, Page 6

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 48.56	Down 0.05%
3,885.50	110.46

e Dollar	Mon. close	previous close
1.00	1.583	1.584
nd	1.54	1.5625
100	100.45	100.525
5	4245	4248

Newsstand Prices
1.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
11.20 FF Morocco 12 Dh
1.400 CFA Qatar 8.00 Riels
1.00 P. 5000 Réunion 11.20 FF
1.00 FF Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
300 CFA Senegal 600 CFA
300 Dr. Spain 200 PTAS
2.00 Lire Tunisia 1,000 Din
1.120 CFA Turkey 1.1.35,000
1 JD U.A.E. 8.50 Dirh
1 US\$ 1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 51.10





## WORLD BRIEFS

Imprim. par Offroy, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris



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# THE AMERICAS / THE QUESTION OF COLOR

## On Both Sides of the Racial Divide, the Simpson Case Evokes Stereotypes

By Lloyd Grove  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — He was the tough black kid from the streets of San Francisco who got to the top on ability, brains and charm, then reinvented himself as a spokesman for Corporate America.

Before he was charged and jailed in the murders of his former wife and her waiter-friend, Orenthal James Simpson lived behind a gate in exclusive Brentwood, driving a Rolls-Royce and joining the nearby Riviera Country Club (initiation fee \$75,000), where he played golf and gin rummy with the rich, middle-aged white men he thought of as his buddies.

"I used to kid him," recalled one of them, Tom Kelly, a longtime Riviera club member, because the University of Southern California basketball program "was so lousy."

"I told O.J.," Mr. Kelly continued, "if you would just wander down into the ghetto and find a seven-foot-tall black kid who could get the benefit of a USC education! But you don't even know where the blacks live anymore! And O.J. would say, 'You souvahtich!'"

Mr. Kelly does not expect to see his old pal anytime soon.

"I guess it was a Jekyll-Hyde thing," he said. "See, O.J. Simpson thought he was white. He acted white. He lived with white people. He married a white woman. The 'sisters' never really interested him. And the black community looked up to him as a bona fide hero."

Viewed through the prism of race, the Simpson saga takes on grimmer, more conspiratorial facets than the everyday tragedy of a celebrity gone wrong. Mr. Kelly's blunt musings might serve as Exhibit A. The recent Time magazine cover featuring an artificially darkened mug shot of Simpson — a stereotypical image of a menacing black male, prominent African Americans say, among others — is Exhibit B.

Other evidence of racial repercussions includes the repeatedly broadcast video of Mr. Simpson in handcuffs — "That was unnecessary," the civil rights advocate Jesse L. Jackson complained.

Also offered in evidence would be the now-famous tape of Nicole Brown Simpson's 911 call in which Mr. Simpson can be heard shouting threats and obscenities, and the People magazine cover

photo of Mr. Simpson, his blond then-wife and their mixed-race infant posing naked and skin to skin.

The Simpson case, in short, is a collection of racial clichés, myths and stereotypes.

"We bring almost stereotypical notions from the '50s and '60s to a reality that's too complex in the '90s for those models to explain cases like O.J. Simpson," said Henry Louis Gates, a Harvard professor.

"You can see that by the weird way everybody is going around talking about this," Mr. Gates said. "I've been on a book tour, talking to the people who check you in, shine your shoes, make up your room and the phrase I keep hearing from black people is 'They're cutting us down one by one.' I think the people who talk like that are trapped in received ways, traditional ways, of analyzing the race problem."

Like any famous, successful black person in American society, Mr. Simpson has lived his life subject to the cross pressures and expectations from the white majority and blacks alike. Thus, while condemning the way the media have demonized Mr. Simpson, the public figure, as an alleged murderer and a wife-beater, some prominent blacks are quick to distance themselves from the man.

"O.J. may have been a hero in mainstream America, but O.J. is no big hero in the black community," said a Los Angeles entrepreneur, Muhammad Nassardeen, founder of Recycling Black Dollars, a group that promotes black businesses. "In terms of what he has done for his community, it's very little."

Through the prism of race Mr. Simpson can be seen as a man who parachuted behind the lines of the other side, adopted the values he found there and lived his life among aliens until he wound up in the middle of a nightmare involving the deaths of two people: his former wife Nicole, 35, and her 25-year-old friend, Ronald Lyle Goldman.

"As I move around talking to people, I hear that black women have a variety of things to say about this, including 'Why did he have to end up getting involved and obsessed over a white woman?'" said Audrey B. Chapman, a family therapist and counselor at Howard University and a specialist in black male-female relationships.

Ms. Chapman noted the widespread belief among black women — supported, she said, by U.S. census figures — that black males get involved romantically with white women more frequently than the other way around. "There's still this tension any time the

issue is raised of a black male marrying a white woman. It's 'Damn, she could have been a sister!'" Ms. Chapman said. "It's one less man for a black woman to have, and there is resentment."

Mr. Nassardeen said, "My concern is that this is yet another opportunity to bring an African-American down hard."

He added, "It's the denigration of the African-American male, an opportunity to put us in a negative light any time we make positive strides."

"Anybody whose head is severed at the spine and brutalized, that's the victim," said a New York management consultant, Jewel Jackson McCabe, founder of the National Organization of 100 Black Women, a feminist advocacy group. "But I think that anybody who commits a crime like this is someone who obviously is also a victim."

From another angle, it's the Othello story, Shakespeare's classic play about a brooding Moor in obsessive — and ultimately fatal — love with a white woman.

"On one level it's about a black man and a white woman, but it's really about rage, envy, jealousy and desire," said Harvard's Mr. Gates. "O.J. Simpson is larger than life, but he's also larger than race."

### Haiti Army Is Reported Shaken by Sanctions

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Although the Haitian Army has outwardly responded with nothing but defiance to international sanctions aimed at driving it from power, people familiar with the military's workings say it now may be close to buckling.

In recent days, a ban on commercial air traffic has halted all but a handful of flights, and Washington has frozen most financial transactions involving Haitians and U.S. banks.

In response, Haitian soldiers have stepped up urban patrols, built sandbag barricades downtown and acted to restrict the movements of foreign journalists.

But for all the bluster from Haiti's military leaders, who have refused to bow to foreign pressure to allow the return of the elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haitians with long ties to the army describe a pattern of rising dissent in the army's officer corps.

There have been widespread reports in recent days that the army commander, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, received a \$500,000 payment from Haiti's central bank, a payment that bank officials were told would be spent on a lobbying campaign in the United States and elsewhere against Father Aristide.

But many suspect the money is a sort of golden parachute to ease a flight into exile by the general.

Those who know General Cédras well say that he now has few illusions about the army-backed de facto government's ability to withstand sanctions but is hesitating to cede power because of pressure from his wife, Yanick, and his closest aide, the army chief of staff, Brigadier General Philippe Bédier, described as a fanatic devoted to the army.

### POLITICAL NOTES



DOUBLE BACKING FOR NORTH — Oliver North, the Republican candidate for Virginia's Senate seat, talking politics at a fund rally with twins Bob and Bill Spence.

### Clashes Over Christian Right

WASHINGTON — As they seek to unify their party for the elections this November and in 1996, Republican leaders are arguing over how to handle the growing power of the Christian right.

They are clashing over whether to soften their outright opposition to legalized abortion and debating their stands on health care changes, welfare policy and family values.

Only last week, the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, rose in the Senate to denounce the Democrats as "appealing to religious bigotry" by condemning Christian conservatives' influence over Republicans.

Yet the next day, a Republican colleague, Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, accused his party of intolerance because it had allowed that faction to gain power. Last weekend, prominent Republicans sparred over the issue at Iowa's state convention.

The fractures are evident in a party that is preparing for its first presidential election in 16 years as the opposition. Even though Republicans expect to pick up a number of congressional seats in the November election, their bigger concerns are about 1996. At issue is how the Republican Party can hold onto its base without pushing itself so far toward the political margins that it nominates a presidential candidate who cannot win. (NYT)

### When the Democrats Hall Dole

SAN FRANCISCO — Take note, because

these words may never pass George Stephanopoulos' lips again: "In defense of Senator Dole..."

The defense of the White House nemesis by the senior White House aide came over the weekend at a Democratic Party gathering in San Francisco, where many state leaders eagerly heaped criticism on the Senate Republican leader.

Most of it got hearty applause, but Mr. Stephanopoulos felt compelled to disagree when the Nevada Democratic chairman, Virginia Cain, said Mr. Dole should be branded a hypocrite for opposing government-guaranteed health care. She said Mr. Dole owed his life to government health care he received after being wounded in World War II.

"He is the product of big government," she said.

Not so fast, said Mr. Stephanopoulos.

"He was a hero, a war hero," Mr. Stephanopoulos said.

Then, the Clinton aide went even a bit further, even though Mr. Dole has had little kind to say lately about the Clinton White House and its health care views.

"I think he believes in health care," Mr. Stephanopoulos said. (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican, after it was disclosed that he made a one-day profit of \$37,125 on a stock offering: "I'm no Hillary Clinton." (LAT)

### Clinton Seeks Years' Delay of Lawsuit

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President Bill Clinton will ask that a sexual harassment lawsuit be dismissed until after he leaves the presidency, according to papers his lawyer filed Monday in U.S. District Court here.

The motion asks the court to allow Mr. Clinton to delay the normally required response to the allegations until courts have decided whether a president can be sued.

Robert Bennett, the president's lawyer, said in the court papers that Mr. Clinton will file a motion by Aug. 5 arguing that

presidents are immune while in office from having to deal with private lawsuits.

He said that responding to allegations and other matters involved in litigation would harm the nation by distracting the president from his public duties.

The motion will ask the court "to dismiss this complaint without prejudice to reinstatement after the conclusion of his presidency," Mr. Bennett wrote.

"Without prejudice" means it could be refilled.

Mr. Bennett's filing cites a 1982 U.S. Supreme Court opinion related to former President

Richard Nixon, which found that presidents are immune from being sued for official actions taken while they are in office.

The lawsuit filed May 6 by Paula Corbin Jones, a former Arkansas state employee, alleges that Mr. Clinton made a lewd sexual advance while he was governor in 1991. It is not clear whether presidents can be sued for actions taken before becoming president.

"If the president were required to prepare defenses and consult with counsel in connection with moving to dismiss the complaint on grounds other

than immunity, the very interests that immunity seeks to protect will be lost," Mr. Bennett said.

He also argues that the constitutional principles calling for separation of powers "require the court to refrain from exercising jurisdiction over this matter until President Clinton is no longer in office."

Mrs. Jones' attorneys have told the judge that she has a right to see a formal response to the allegations.

Mr. Clinton has denied the allegations by Mrs. Jones, who in 1991 was working for the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission.

### Court Gives Cable TV Room to Compete

By Joan Biskupic  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in one of the most significant cases of the term, unanimously said Monday for the first time that cable companies are entitled to strong First Amendment protection, approaching the safeguards accorded traditional media like newspapers.

The ruling, in a case that had been long expected by business and consumer interests, generally will give cable, telephone companies and other wire-based players in the Information Age more protection against federal regulations that would limit their ability to compete in the market.

The court elevated the interests of cable over that of broadcasters, who traditionally have been subject to more regulation.

Yet the decision will not necessarily get cable out from under federal regulations that force cable companies to devote up to one-third of their channels to local broadcasters.

By a 5-to-4 vote, the court said those regulations might be justified by important government interests, for example, preserving the financial well-being of local broadcasters. The justices returned the case to a lower court for consideration in light of the new standards.

As such, the new ruling will not immediately change the rules for programming.

The five-justice majority said the "must carry" regulations, which were at the heart of the dispute, were intended to preserve access to free television, rather than aimed at controlling the content of cable programs.

Because the regulations do not target the "content" of programming, Justice Anthony M. Kennedy wrote for the court, the federal government only must show that the regulations further an important governmental interest.

The Federal Communications Commission, defending the 1992 cable law at issue and supported by the nation's broadcasters, had maintained that the "must carry" regulations ensure programming diversity and allow viewers nationwide and of all financial means to have access to quality programs, whether by cable or over-the-air.

If cable systems were not forced to carry a number of local broadcasters, the government had asserted, advertising interest in local stations would dry up and they would be forced out of business.

Justice Kennedy acknowledged that ensuring competition and the widespread dissemination of information were impor-

tant public interests. But he said that the government had not proved that the local broadcast industry was in genuine need.

Even with a heightened First Amendment protection, he said, "the government still bears the burden of showing that the remedy it has adopted" to protect the viability of local broadcasters "does not burden substantially more speech than is necessary to further the government's legitimate interests."

Justices who dissented from that part of the ruling agreed with cable companies that the "must carry" regulations unjustifiably targeted the content of speech.

"They are an impermissible restraint on the cable operators' editorial discretion as well as on the cable programs' speech," Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote for dissenting justices.

"For reasons related to the content of speech, the rules restrict the ability of cable operators to put on the programming they prefer, and require them to include programming they would rather avoid."

For television watchers, the ruling suggests that cable companies will continue to be required to offer local commercial and educational broadcast stations, those typically showing college basketball, or old movies and situation comedy reruns.

### U.S. Conference on Africa Under Fire

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An administration-sponsored conference on Africa immediately became a lightning rod as black members of Congress seized on it to criticize President Bill Clinton's policies toward Rwanda and other African nations and to criticize the conference itself as poorly planned.

After accusations in recent months that the administration was neglecting Africa, W. Anthony Lake, the president's national security adviser, who orchestrated the two-day conference, promised in his keynote speech an increase in attention and assistance.

He enumerated poverty, civil wars, population growth and AIDS among the problems that need to be tackled in Africa.

"Caring is not enough," he said Sunday. "Caring must be translated into conceptual clarity about the nature of the problems that Africa faces, and then care must be translated into practical action."

But conceptual clarity and practical action are exactly

what has been lacking, the administration's critics argue.

"I don't think there has been a focus on Africa over in any administration, including this one," said Representative Donald Payne, Democrat of New Jersey, chief foreign policy spokesman for the Congressional Black Caucus. "I have no idea what the focus of this conference is or what its intended goals are."

Like most members of the caucus, Mr. Payne boycotted the conference, complaining that it was poorly and hastily planned. Caucus members also were angry that the White House did not solicit their advice, he said.

He faulted the administration for being slow to condemn the killing in Rwanda as genocide and for dragging its feet on arranging for African nations to intervene there.

In a stinging report timed to coincide with the conference, Human Rights Watch said the administration's "failure to make the prevention and punishment of genocide in Rwanda a priority reflects the low level of American interest in Africa."

Rejecting this criticism, Mr. Lake said, "Throughout Africa, we have left no doubt in the minds of autocratic leaders that we insist on a rapid transition to democracy, return to civilian rule, and respect for human rights."

Mr. Lake said repeatedly that he hoped the conference would help the administration refine its policies on Africa. But administration officials said the White House would not announce any new policies or economic aid.

Mr. Lake pleased the administration's critics by declaring that genocide had taken place in Rwanda. At the same time, he acknowledged that the United States and other countries had done too little to prevent the slaughter there.

In a videotaped message shown at the conference, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa called on the United States to help Africa build democracy and pull out of poverty by "becoming the leading partner in the most novel and challenging international project since the Marshall Plan."

Pointing to the democratic elections that brought Mr. Mandela to power, Mr. Lake asserted that Africa offers plenty of hope.

"The terrible problems of African nations and the pessimism they can breed are matched only in scope by the continent's huge potential," he said.

### U.S.-Russian Space Station: Will It Fly?

By Kathy Sawyer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1984, when Ronald Reagan approved the construction of a human outpost in orbit, the idea was to beat the Russians. Nine years, \$10 billion and two presidents later, the idea of the space station is to work with the Russians to get the job done.

The seemingly permanent U.S. battle over whether to kill or build a space station is about to be refought in Congress. It could determine the fate of the human space flight program.

The first showdown vote of the season could come as early as Tuesday in the House of Representatives, where it survived by one vote last year.

This year, officials predict a more comfortable margin. They say it's time to stop debating and start building. But opponents respond again that there just isn't enough money.

As to now, the U.S. government has been unable either to kill the effort or to get going on it. Instead, the program has remained trapped in a cycle of technical and management problems leading to budget cuts and design changes, which lead to more delays and so on. The station has been redesigned seven times.

Since last year's budget fight, however, the Clinton administration has achieved what a panel of outside experts called a "breakthrough" in the huge project — agreement on international scientific collaboration ever achieved in peacetime.

The administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Daniel S. Goldin, has spent weeks dashing around Congress, determined to visit 220 skeptical House members before the vote. He has sometimes been accompanied by his Russian counterpart, Yuri Koptev, whose country is now a partner.

Mr. Goldin's message is that, under orders from the White House, the long-troubled program has been whipped into shape, its management and budget trimmed and its purposes clarified and broadened.

Working with the Russians, the argument goes, not only saves money, reduces technical risk and enhances safety and flexibility for humans in orbit, but it also makes sense in the post-Cold War world.

NASA wants to spend \$17.4 billion more to complete the station and another \$400 million for goods and services from Russia, Mr. Goldin says. That is in addition to \$14 billion to be spent on the project by Japan, Canada, Russia and 10 European nations. The \$14 billion includes a Russian contribution in facilities and equipment, which officials have calculated as worth \$5 billion.

The product of all this is to be a 415-ton research complex with a 361-foot (109-meter) and a 361-foot laboratory module, what the first element is to be sent into orbit in late 1997, with a completion date set for June 2002. The plan calls for 27 U.S. shuttle flights, 57 Russian rock-

et launches and one by the European Ariane 5 booster.

In recent days, opposition leaders have blasted the program with metaphor. The project should be called Strep A "because the space station is eating up every other NASA program to feed its ever-growing appetite," said Representative Dick Zimmer, Republican of New Jersey, referring to the flesh-eating bacteria that has been in the news much recently.

Another member of the House, Timothy J. Roemer, Democrat of Indiana, said the space station is not the Cinderella of NASA, as some say, but rather "the ugly stepister, cramming its enormous foot into a smaller NASA budget."

### Away From Politics

• The Washington Times, the Washington newspaper linked to the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, has begun a national weekly edition that it hopes will sell 250,000 to 500,000 copies a week. To supporters, it is evidence of a coming of age for the Washington Times, a 90,000-circulation daily that has served as a rallying point for conservatives. To skeptics, the new publication is fresh evidence that the church is trying to mold American public opinion, no matter what the cost.

• One in four mothers on welfare abuses alcohol or drugs, according to a new study that says "getting them unhooked" must be the central element of welfare reform. The report, released by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University,

also finds that mothers on welfare are three times more likely than other mothers to be substance abusers.

• Storms rumbled across the mid-South from Kentucky to Georgia, spinning off tornadoes and causing flooding blamed for at least three deaths, dozens of injuries and heavy damage.

• California wine makers are going to Russia at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church in an effort to improve the quality of the church's sacramental wines. A delegation of wine makers from Sonoma County will make the trip. Russian Orthodox elders feel that the wines are not worthy to embody the blood of Christ, said the Reverend Thomas Devereaux of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Healdsburg, California. (NYT, AP)

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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Way to Help Africa

Americans should imagine the entire population of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kansas adrift in a state of permanent homelessness or at risk of dying from starvation and disease. That describes the magnitude of the discovery made by the U.S. delegation that visited the Greater Horn of Africa a few weeks ago. More than 20 million people in what is arguably the world's poorest and most troubled region are in danger of losing it all. An emergency now, the situation will become a full-blown crisis in that part of sub-Saharan Africa if nothing is done.

That blunt assessment is contained in the report prepared by Brian Atwood of the Agency for International Development, who led the delegation. Grim dispatches out of Africa detailing drought, food shortages, bloodshed and instability are not new. This report is different. It represents an American initiative to get at the problem in its beginnings. In anticipation of the crisis, the Clinton administration is mobilizing international support for a major effort against the human suffering that recycles in the Horn of Africa with a maddening regularity. Having sent the team to make a firsthand assessment, President Bill Clinton now has in hand a plan to avert the looming disaster.

The report recommends steps that the United States and the international community can take to address the immediate

food emergency. But it also looks beyond the moment to consider action that can move those African nations from their chronic food insecurity to the point where development takes place. Getting there will require resources beyond the capacity of the American Treasury. But the report suggests that sustained high-level American leadership can induce action by other Western donors, international organizations and the African nations themselves. That belief in American influence can be put to an immediate test. Many European nations have failed to deliver on their generous pledges of food aid.

At the heart of the crisis, however, are conditions that Africans must accept responsibility for changing. In the post-colonial era, most African countries, with Western help or indulgence, got their economic policies wrong. Foreign donors can help nations in the Greater Horn of Africa deal with the consequences of poor growing seasons. Debt relief and liberalization of America's Generalized System of Preferences program for Africa will help, too. But they alone cannot reverse Africa's economic decline. Ending bad governance, reforming misguided agricultural, financial and trade policies and halting internecine strife — those are the crucial steps to recovery. The United States and others can help lay the groundwork, but Africans must walk that road.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Before the Next Rwanda

France professes to have no other motive than humanitarianism in sending troops to rescue threatened minority Tutsis in Rwanda's continuing civil war. That is good news. France had played a major part in arming and training the Hutu government whose troops and militias have committed most of the civilian murders. It is only appropriate if the French are now investigating a small part of the harm arising from their (but not only their) earlier error. The anti-Hutu rebels can be pardoned for wondering whether France is coming back to save the Hutu killers and to deny the rebels the victory they believe they are on the path to winning. French reassurances to the contrary are welcome. Others should pay close attention.

The Rwandan war, or this phase of it, is in its third month. Outsiders have managed to bring some relief supplies to quiet areas but not to protect civilians in disrupted areas. It is not simply that Rwanda is low on everyone's strategic list. It was Rwanda's bad fortune to explode just as the United States was nailing into place its new policy of putting almost prohibitively high conditions on United Nations peacekeeping operations, even those operations in which Americans do not take part. The few African countries responsive to UN

peacekeeping appeals have lacked the logistical capacity to intervene on their own. Hence the importance of France's role even though, to play it, the French are collaborating with and partially rehabilitating Zaire's used-up dictator Mobutu Sese Seko. The Security Council did finally approve the French expedition but only after the French had decided to go it alone. The French plan is to do what 2,500 troops can do briefly and relatively safely and then, in order to avoid the swamp that the United States fell into in Somalia, to hand off to an African peacekeeping force which is supposed to be ready in the meantime. Perhaps this is the best the so-called international community can do in the circumstances.

But surely there is a better way than to wait with hands folded for the next bloodbath and then to scramble to staunch the flow. The better way is to assemble or earmark the requisite forces and supplies before the crisis so that the Security Council can then have real resources available when it considers a rescue mission. As things work now, the Security Council has only phantom resources at its disposal. The horrendous toll in Rwanda is the result.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## They Rewrite Marrakesh

President Bill Clinton preached open trade in April when he signed an international trade agreement in Morocco, proclaiming that it would add \$1 trillion to the U.S. economy over the next few years. But when the administration withdrew from public scrutiny to translate the Marrakesh accord into U.S. law, it lurched toward protectionism. At issue are anti-dumping rules, which countries use to retaliate against foreigners who sell goods at prices below their production costs.

The Marrakesh accord puts limits on the rules so that countries can no longer exploit them by finding dumping where none exists. But the administration's draft language includes provisions that either change the words of the Marrakesh accord — which the United States signed along with more than 100 other nations — or twist their meaning in such a way that America would be able to exclude more imports than the accord intended.

To prove dumping, the United States typically must show that the price of an import falls below its production cost; the higher the estimated cost, the higher the price the foreigner must charge. The Marrakesh accord permits new foreign companies to base prices on production costs at the end of a start-up period; by that time, costs have usually declined. But the administration changes the accord to include some earlier and higher costs. That makes dumping easier to "prove."

Another administration provision would have the effect of forcing foreigners to raise prices when output is low — during a recession, for example — just when domestic companies are cutting prices to survive. The administration also plans to waive part of the accord that would rule out retaliation for minor dumping infractions — where prices are set within 2 percent of costs.

Finally, the accord permits retaliation only to the extent that dumped imports have injured domestic industry; but the

administration would allow retaliation beyond the injuries caused by goods sold at unfair prices.

The pattern here is to rewrite Marrakesh for protectionist purposes. While this pattern provides new evidence of the administration's split personality on trade, it comes as no surprise to those who have witnessed other internal battles. Officials like Laura Tyson of the Council of Economic Advisers have fought from the beginning to promote more open trade; others seem determined to protect steel mills and other politically powerful industries from competition.

The draft document is an assault on consumers, who pay higher prices to domestic companies when they are insulated from competition. It is also an assault on domestic exporters — like pharmaceutical and computer companies — whose products will be shut out of foreign markets when trading partners mimic the U.S. rules. That reflects poorly on a president who claims NAFTA and the Marrakesh accord as hallmarks of his first term.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Nuclear Weapons for Some

The issue of nuclear weapons has become so beset with double standards that it cannot be judged on an ethical level. What it boils down to is that some nations can have them and others cannot, the implication being that the latter group is less responsible than the others. There is nothing one would have liked more to see than the total destruction of the infernal nuclear capabilities for both war and the so-called peace purposes, but that is not what the Nuclear Club nations are aiming at. They want to possess nuclear weapons and prevent others from having them.

— Saudi Gazette (Jidda).

## Yes to War Crimes Trials of the Beastly Commanders

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — "On the night of July 16 the camp commander ordered the door to Room 3 locked for five days. [Guards] emptied all the prisoners' toilet cans on the floor. At that time there were approximately 400 men in the room. After approximately 48 hours the outside temperature and lack of ventilation had created such an unbearable stench in the room that the prisoners started to riot."

"Fifteen young men were pulled out of the room and beaten until dead as punishment for the unrest. Within an hour, — ordered the remaining men to be taken to the small courtyard and executed."

An account of sadism in a Nazi concentration camp? No, the quotation is from a lawyer's interview with a survivor of a Serbian camp called Keraterm, near Prijedor in northern Bosnia. The incident occurred in July 1992.

Many interviews with survivors of atrocities in the former Yugoslavia have been compiled for possible use in proceedings of the war crimes tribunal set up by the United Nations Security Council. Reading them is hard to bear.

One former prisoner of the Serbian forces (named, but I was asked to withhold names) "saw five detainees crushed to death by a Yugoslav national army truck while they had been made to stand against a wall." The truck "squeezed their torsos slowly."

It is not just the killing that is so sickening to read about. It is the torture, the humiliation inflicted by guards and officers. "The guards would come into the rooms, fire their rifles at the ceilings and force some prisoners to swallow the empty shells of 7.62mm ammunition."

During the day the guards took the prisoners outside and made them walk on all fours and bark like dogs. The prisoners had to take off their clothes and sit on bottles."

Prijedor is in an area of the most brutal Serbian "ethnic cleansing" — the process in which many thousands of Muslim Bosnians have been killed and a million or more terrorized out of their homes. And the terror continues to this day in northern Bosnia, with Muslims still being

rounded up by Serbian soldiers and dumped across the border in Croatia.

Some people have questioned the desirability of war crimes trials for the former Yugoslavia. To read the interviews with witnesses of atrocities is to know why trials are essential — for reasons broader than the punishment of evil. The reasons were powerfully expressed in April by the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, in a speech at the Holocaust Museum in Washington.

"The magnitude of the war crimes committed in former Yugoslavia," she said, "demands an international legal response." There was "premeditated armed aggression." Bosnian Serb leaders used "extermination or expulsion" to remove non-Serbian populations. Methods included "murder, torture, indiscriminate bombing, fire, dismemberment, rape and castration."

Most of the victims were not soldiers, Ambassador Albright said. They were ordinary people, "intentionally targeted not because of what they had done but for who they were."

And so, she said, the atrocities in Bosnia raised old and terrible questions.

What do we do when "the authority and resources of a state are directed toward the destruction of whole categories of human beings? How is it possible for so many people — capable of generosity and warmth in other contexts — to descend to the level of beasts?"

War crimes trials would be a deterrent to other such brutalities. Ambassador Albright said, in Bosnia and elsewhere. And then she made a point that I found especially compelling.

Trials would show, she said, that responsibility for the horrors does not rest with the Serbs or Croats or Muslims as groups. "It rests with the people who ordered and committed the crimes." And the wounds of this terrible war will heal faster if the idea of collective guilt is replaced by individual responsibility.

To those reasons I would add that judicial proceedings would help Serbs as a people recognize that their history has been stained by psychopaths and murderers who misled them. Serbs will be whole again only when they come to terms with that truth, as most Germans have with theirs.

The New York Times

## Europe Should Be Doing More to Bring Turkey Into the Fold

By Giles Merritt

ANKARA — Is Turkey going to be "the sick man of Europe" again? Czar Nicholas I coined the phrase at the time of the Crimean War when the Ottoman empire had entered its terminal decline, and now the troubles that beset Turkey bring the label to mind once more.

Turkey's ills seem legion, even though its structural strengths remain. It is the only genuine market economy and parliamentary democracy in a region that it increasingly dominates. The modern secular state that Kemal Ataturk founded in 1922 has not only been a success story but is one of the few less developed countries to have made it into the ranks of the industrialized world.

Yet the country's economic crisis is starting to reach alarming proportions. The government, according to the Turkish press, is "drowning in debt," with foreign borrowings that now stand at \$70 billion. The medicine for tackling this indebtedness and inflation of about 100 percent a year is to be an austerity package that will be so severe that it risks sparking social and political unrest.

Turkey is far from being at

peace with itself. Prime Minister Tansu Ciller is increasingly unpopular and her coalition government appears riven by backbiting and dissension. The Kurdish separatist campaign being waged by Marxist-Leninist terrorists has taken on the look of a full-blown civil war. The Turkish army claims that it will all be over militarily by the end of the year, but even so the deep political damage will persist.

The specter that haunts Turkey's political leaders is that the country is steadily becoming more vulnerable to Muslim fundamentalism. Earlier this year, the Islamic-led Welfare Party won 19 percent of the vote in local elections, and the fear is that its appeal among the underprivileged will be further strengthened by the Ciller government's austerity program. Half the population is less than 25 years old, and unemployment among young people is officially reckoned to be 36 percent. This is liable to become an even more persuasive recruiting sergeant for the fundamentalists once the economic austerity measures start to bite.

Ankara's problems are far from just domestic. Fervently pro-European Turkey, which has been such a mainstay of NATO, is now at odds with its friends and allies on a range of issues. The United States is saying it will cut 25 percent of the \$300 million it is due to pay Turkey in military aid, as punishment for Ankara's poor human rights record. With Turkey already hurting from the \$20 billion it reckons the Gulf War cost its economy, Mrs. Ciller reportedly has told President Bill Clinton that she will not accept any assistance at all if that is how the United States feels.

Turkey also is feeling sore with the European Union, which is soon to include Austria, Sweden, Norway and Finland. That, plus the prospect of a further enlargement in 1999 that would bring in Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, is causing resentment. Turkey fears that it will forever be sent to the back of the line, although it has been 30 years since it became an associate member of the European Community.

In short, Turkey is paying the

price of years of spendthrift economic policies and also of its refusal to listen to warnings that the human rights question is viewed so seriously by Western public opinion that both EU and U.S. politicians have limited room for maneuver when dealing with Ankara.

For their part, Turkey's political leaders seem to have difficulty in gauging not only foreign attitudes but also the true state of affairs domestically. At times they act like the famously obese Ottoman Sultan Abdulaziz who inspected his 350-pound bulk every morning in a special slimmering mirror; they see what they want to see. At others times, like now, they tend to be far too pessimistic.

A more balanced picture might be that while Turkey's immediate future looks tough — the Ciller government's savage, some say clumsy deflationary measures are certain to spark political turbulence — the longer-term outlook is not necessarily gloomy.

The customs union that Turkey and the European Union are negotiating will bring Turkey inside Europe's common external tariff. At first the impact on a number of outdated and protected Turk-

ish industries will be devastating. But the hardworking Turks are already telling themselves, "We need a crisis to shape up."

The key to Turkey's future is the sort of place that will be found for it in the post-Cold War framework of international economic and security cooperation.

Turkey's importance as the link between Europe and the trouble spots of the Black Sea, the Caucasus and the Near East is widely appreciated, but there is still a reluctance to bring Turkey into the structures of Europe. EU membership seems as distant a dream as ever, and British-led efforts to bring Turkey into the Western European Union also have been rebuffed.

If Turkey is to be a peacekeeper and a pole of stability in a region that is growing more volatile and uncertain, then Europe must be more supportive. The European Union should look beyond its habitual concerns over trade and European integration and focus on the geopolitical role it wishes Turkey to play. Above all, the West must restore to Turkey a sense of belonging.

International Herald Tribune

## World Trade Arrangements Are Neglecting the Main Problem

By Karel van Wolferen

This is the second of two articles.

TOKYO — The Uruguay Round has been a diversion, allowing trade officials to appear to be engaged in trade expansion without tackling the politically difficult central problem.

The Uruguay Round sought to expand a fundamentally ineffective discipline over new areas, such as services, intellectual property and agriculture. In the end, it had to be concluded, because too many parties had spent too much time on it, and had promised everyone indispensable results.

To be sure, the result may stimulate more trade between the United States and Europe. Some developing and industrial countries may find access to each other's markets enhanced. But the latest GATT agreement, signed on April 15 in Marrakesh by representatives of 109 governments, and the World Trade Organization that it envisions, provide no reason for hope that conflicts produced by institutional incompatibilities can be dealt with more effectively.

Instead there is every chance that the projected WTO will become a new instrument with which the world's greatest trade managers promote their interests.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry has already

come out with a report recommending that Tokyo should make full use of the strengthened dispute settlement procedures of the WTO against countries that have thrown up barriers against Japanese exports. Evaluating practices of trading partners in 12 areas, MITI listed the United States as an unfair trader in 10 of these.

The United States will be at a disadvantage versus Japan when the proposed dispute settlement mechanisms begin to operate, since they are not designed to deal with an economic system

mostly defined by informal arrangements not scrutinized by Japanese domestic law.

MITI can easily take the moral high ground as it accuses Washington of violations of free trade rules. It can point to any revival of the Super 301 trade law, or anti-dumping actions, as examples of U.S. protectionism. In fact, MITI's report is emphatic on the need for countering U.S. and European anti-dumping measures.

Japanese officials will proceed in this manner not because they are bad and must be taught the path of virtue, but because they consider it their task. Appeals to a shared global common good may make sense to them individually, but as members of institutions whose mission it has long been to promote Japan's industrial fortunes they cannot heed it.

The ambitious politician Ichiro Ozawa may eventually succeed in turning Japan into what he calls "a normal country" that promotes consumer welfare, but this will require moving several mountains.

Japan has posed the first major challenge for GATT, but by no means remains alone. The miracle economies of East Asia, the fastest growing region in the world, have copied parts of the Japanese model.

China's new and fast-growing economic power is not controlled by a traditional entrepreneurial class but by a powerful bureaucracy and its protégés.

No one ever thought it was the aim of the Soviets to promote consumer welfare. It should not be too difficult for the United States to see that neither is it the current aim of Japan, China and a few others.

The notion that the WTO will

eventually make good Anglo-style capitalists of all member countries is ludicrous. At best, it will measure inch by inch the correct implementation of specific rules, while ignoring the incompatibilities of real life.

More likely, as it votes on amendments and interpretations of the charter, it will turn into a cabal antagonistic to GATT's original purpose. An alliance of "good guys," held together by carrots, sticks and much sweat, made the United Nations serve U.S. interests, at least to some extent. Only those who see their economic interests in strategic terms will make a comparable effort to direct the WTO.

No democratically elected government can survive by allowing large swaths of its industry to be devastated by economic organizations that need not compete for capital or profit. By not addressing institutional incompatibility, the WTO will force governments, facing that prospect to resort to ad hoc bilateral deals — even as it will simultaneously place more obstacles in their way.

A trade structure providing no means of coping with a huge problem and yet forbidding governments to cope with it themselves, will collapse.

To save the world for free trade, the current design of the WTO must be scrapped and the contracting parties of GATT should muster the political will and courage to deal with the primary issue that has undermined the global trade regime.

The writer, a political analyst living in Japan, is author of "The Enigma of Japanese Power." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The notion that the WTO will

## Here Is America After the Cold War

By Jim Hoagland

SALZBURG — Where's America? That question forms the political story for a conference here. Foreign opinion leaders want to know what has happened to American leadership in world affairs.

They wonder anxiously if we Americans will be engaged in their lives without the Cold War to draw us into their politics. We inhabit their dreams, and their nightmares, beyond dawn.

But there is a personal story as well here in the town of Mozart, of the von Trapp singers and of vast baroque churches. It is the story of age and youth, of careers at full tide and not yet begun, of daughter and dad, of Lily Hoagland at age 14.

Work (of a particularly pleasant sort) for me and the other conference-goers, the Salzburg Seminar is vacation and discovery for Lily after a hard-fought school year in Washington.

While there are daylong sessions on international politics and economics for us, there are for her self-named shifts with sliding boards and palaces with mischievous hidden fountains to be explored.

The seminar is an American-organized workshop that attracts rising midcareer professionals from around the world. In this session, the "fellows" represent 37 countries, many from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. They exchange ideas and information with a small "faculty," mostly Americans with experience in politics, diplomacy, journalism, law or academia.

I should add one more detail: the seminar is held in Max Reinhardt's Leopoldsdorf Schloss, the miniature castle where much of "The Sound of Music" was filmed. This was the lure I trotted before Lily: the chance to live,

however briefly, in the iconography of her childhood. She bit.

Would that connection hold the interest of an entry-level American teenager when she confronted the cloud of boredom that frequently hovers over international conferences even for those speaking at them? I quickly discovered that I need not worry.

A 14-year-old girl brings her own cloud of magic and sunshine with her, wherever she goes.

A 14-year-old is at least two people: the young girl who one moment is playing lovingly with the castle cats and Tyrol teddy bears she has bought as souvenirs for her friends, and in the next instant a young woman scoping out the most elegant cosmetics and fashions available in a European resort town.

The fluid ease with which she moves between these two psychological epochs is astonishing to apprehend. I learned a lot about Tajikistan, Ukraine and other places this week. But what I learned about the magical spell that a 14-year-old girl can cast on attentive adults will outlast all those other discoveries.

Lily does her learning over the luncheon and dinner tables. Antonio, who had just spent the day explaining the European Union to questioning adults, enchants her with a discourse on the beauties of Barcelona and the majesty of soccer. Karen, a recent graduate of Middlebury College, is here as an intern. She talks about the rewards of majoring in languages. Others offer their support and their career insights, which seem to be filed away in a young cerebral data base for later use.

My conversations are as usual political, but with a difference.

There is little of the pretense and bombast that infects many of the formal interviews a visiting journalist conducts on a trip to foreign capitals. Instead, a man who has carefully circled me at the beginning of the conference arranges a long talk over coffee. He explains how and why the regime for which he works is on the road to dictatorship and ruin. His comments would cost him his job, and perhaps his life, were he to repeat them in his office back in — well, back home.

In the formal sessions, I talk about Bill Clinton, his foreign policy and the press in America. The fellows' knowledge of American events is startling. They are polite and respectful about the president, personally; they do not ask about Whitewater or Paula Jones. But they hammer American policy.

Where is America on Rwanda? What are its real intentions toward Russia? Bulgaria? And, one fellow asks, Palestine? When will the confusion of the immediate post-Cold War era — a period that the Salzburg Seminar president, Olin Robinson, labels "the first five years of the 21st century" — lift? Where, they ask, is America on the issue(s) of most importance to me?

There are no obvious answers, beyond the suggestion that America may be taking a needed break to get its own house in order.

But at week's end I realize that I have unwittingly provided this group with a glimpse of something that should be more valuable and reassuring than all the words I could speak: the lively, engaged curiosity of an American teenager learning about a world in which America still counts, in dreams and in nightmares about the future.

The Washington Post

## International Herald Tribune

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92551 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Fax: Cmc. 46 37 06 51. Ad. 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHT@carlomag.fr  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472 7768. Fax. (65) 274 2134  
Editor for Africa: Richard D. Simmons, 50 Boulevard de la République, 92022 Paris. Tel. (33) 1 46 37 93 00. Fax. (33) 1 46 37 06 51  
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OPINION

# Meet Jimmy Clinton, Miracle Man

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "It was kind of like a miracle," breathed Jimmy Carter, about his conversion of North Korea's dictator from lion to lamb. No wonder Kim Il Sung denied entry to special envoys chosen by President Bill Clinton last month. Senators Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar would have presented a strong American position on his nuclear bomb production.

North Korea much preferred the eager courtship of Mr. Carter, who as president wanted to remove U.S. troops from South Korea. Mr. Carter went not as a representative of the United States, but as one who opposed the imposition of pressure on the North that would have made it costly for Mr. Kim to break the nuclear treaty.

Amazingly, as Mr. Carter proudly brought a CNN crew into his meeting with the North Korean strongman, the world could see and hear the American blatantly misrepresent the U.S. position: President Clinton would not continue to press for sanctions, Mr. Carter declared, in direct contravention of instructions.

Even more amazing was the reaction of what is laughingly called the Clinton national security team to this usurpation of presidential authority. At the urging of Vice President Al Gore, Mr. Clinton grasped for some reason to believe that Mr. Carter's appointment had worked, and that North Korea was using the Carter brokerage as a face-saving device to make a concession on its plutonium production.

Enter what Kennedyites liked to call "the Trollope play." In the 19th-century romantic novels of

Anthony Trollope, heroines delicately misinterpret a squeeze of the hand as a proposal of marriage. Last week, Mr. Clinton chose to view Mr. Kim's promise of a temporary suspension of his plutonium-making — a pause required anyway to let rods cool — as the long-sought verifiable "freeze."

In response to this televised manipulation, Mr. Clinton then embraced his loose cannon as his savior. America caved in to Mr. Kim's demands to resume high-level talks that had been denied North Korea after its repeated double-crossing of negotiators. Crisis declared over.

Here, on the vital interest of the United States in stopping rogue states from becoming nuclear powers, we have an amalgam of the worst of two presidents.

Jimmy Carter, trustee of Leonid Brezhnev until Afghanistan, truster and promoter of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International banker until thousands of depositors were bilked of their savings, makes his pilgrimage to the last Stalinist — and again bets on the contagion of his own indisputable goodness.

Bill Clinton — passive in Bosnia, paper tiger in China, other-directed about Haiti — is again hoping for a break to distract the world's attention and to kick the can ahead for decision by his nuclear-threatened successor.

Result: the creation of President Jimmy Clinton, with the return of the malaise of leadership.

Reaction of doves to this latest visit to Trollope is: What's wrong with talking? If Mr. Kim wants

meetings, give him summits. Since the United States can't get China and Japan to help lean on him, why not test his promise to "suspend" his nuclear buildup, in return for recognition, trade and aid?

The reason for not getting suckered into another year's cat-and-mouse is the ticking of a clock. For safety's sake, the United States should negotiate from strength; betting on hopes is irresponsible.

North Korea is in the business of secretly building nuclear bombs. It deceived the world by producing plutonium in the past; the CIA and the UN inspectors believe North Korea has at least one device ready. From Moscow it is learned that the KGB was convinced of Mr. Kim's impending capability four years ago.

Remember how wrong the world nuclear police turned out to be in underestimating the advanced state of Saddam Hussein's buildup? The odds are that the experts are just as wrong about North Korean nukes; a closed society can keep big secrets.

By pretending to be insulted by the world's nosiness, Mr. Kim already has prevented the world from checking on his past production of plutonium. Maybe it is in untested weapons; maybe some has been sold to Iran; maybe more is being made secretly beyond Yongbyon.

Washington is today giving him the time to make a fresh five-bomb supply. If it does not accede to his demands this fall, Mr. Kim will add to the stockpile beyond U.S. reach.

That is the position Jimmy Clinton has placed America in. With no basis for trust, it is trusting North Korea with precious time. It's kind of like a miracle.

The New York Times.



'If North Korea starts anything, we won't just mail them a letter — we'll fax it.'

# When the Cries of Racism Drown Out Culture's Color

By Malcolm Gladwell

NEW YORK — When I was a child I once went to my mother's family church in the hills of central Jamaica, and as the service entered its second hour my father — who is white — got up and left. He was raised in the Brethren church of England, a place of solemn tones and measured silences. But this was something else again — a long afternoon of singing and swaying and passionate preaching — and I think it overwhelmed him.

I thought of this earlier this year when I wrote a profile of the Reverend Al Sharpton, the New York preacher. I was trying to explain

Sharpton because I was white. As it happens, I am not. But in any case, why should this matter? Do reporters have to mail out copies of their family trees before they presume to write about African Americans?

What I did was simply to refer, in a few short paragraphs, to the arguments of some linguists that there is a difference in the way black and white cultural styles employ emotion. In Anglo-Saxon culture, emotion is considered an indication that the speaker is out of control. It is viewed with suspicion. In black culture, by contrast, emotion is viewed in a more positive light, marking "sincerity and commitment." As a result, blacks and whites sometimes come to very different conclusions about the motives and character of public figures.

This is how Mr. Jackson interpreted this argument: "In other words, African Americans don't make decisions based on what a candidate says, but how he says it."

Give me a break. It should go without saying that all of us listen to the content of each other's speech and make decisions accordingly. But speech is accompanied by context, by body language, by gestures, by facial expressions, by accents and intonations and by emotions, all of which serve to enhance or alter the meaning of the words themselves. The point of this part of the article was simply that black and white cultures use and interpret these kinds of accompanying signals and nuances differently.

I don't find this description of the black cultural style offensive. Quite the opposite. The black half of my family does a much better job of communicating than the white half. For that matter, I've always thought that Mr. Jackson does a much better job of communicating than many white politicians. This is called an acknowledgment of cultural difference. It is not called racism. I don't know why I have to lecture a civil rights leader on the distinction.

I don't know, in the end, whether to be insulted by this episode or simply frustrated. Understanding language and how it is shaped by culture, I think, is an important tool in defusing racial tension and misunderstanding. In the Sharpton piece, for example, I was attempting to explain to white readers why their aversion to Mr. Sharpton might be less a rational reaction than a kind of cultural reflex. This task is difficult enough. It isn't any easier when people in the community you're trying to explain call you a racist.

The writer is The Washington Post's New York bureau chief.

## MEANWHILE

why Mr. Sharpton simultaneously attracts a devoted following among some blacks and almost no following at all among whites. Might this, I asked, have something to do with the different ways that white and black culture use language and emotion? Might white voters, like my father, simply be overwhelmed by an unfamiliar style of presentation?

This I thought a perfectly benign observation. But to and behold Jesse Jackson, responding in a letter to the editor, said of my article: "It's been a long time since I have read something so racist." And now Bernard Williams, pastor of the New Covenant Christian Church in the District of Columbia, has called me a "hateronger." Oh my.

I have to confess that I have no clear idea about what exactly I did to upset these men. Mr. Williams, for example, seems to imply that I was unqualified to write about Mr.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### When Duty Beckons

There is no doubt that the French military operation in Rwanda is a hazardous one. A few weeks ago we celebrated another hazardous landing operation which took place 50 years ago. Of course the sizes of these operations cannot be compared. But their aims can be compared. Being worthy of our civilization.

GEORGES GRIMAL  
Montmorency, France.

### Africa: Solutions Do Exist

The front-page article "In Africa, a Mood of Desperation" (June 20) is a litany of bad news for a continent that hardly needs any more. While this report unfortunately offers no solutions, the problems it lists do point to ways of avoiding disaster.

Family planning, education and the means for birth control need to be made widely available if such countries as Nigeria and Ethiopia are not to break down under population growth rates often in excess of 4 percent a year. Governments should be encouraged to support both generally and in terms of funding, population growth reduction proposals to be made at the upcoming United Nations conference on population. Bilateral assistance programs should be strengthened, providing the resources needed to actually have an impact.

The issue of population control is too complex to address in just one paragraph. But the point is that things can be done. Steps are being taken, but need more support, greater commitment and continued review. The world owes Africa more than

a quick list of intractable problems, a throwing up of the hands in a gesture of resignation and a heading off to parts of the world where problems are less challenging. We must find the means to make the next century a time when this huge, beautiful continent comes to terms with its troubled past and present and once again provides a stable home for its inhabitants.

CHARLES BODWELL  
Vienna.

### A Mistaken Embargo

Regarding "Why Lifting the Arms Embargo Would Be a Mistake" (Opinion, May 6):

I wonder how people like Senator Claiborne Pell and Representative Lee Hamilton can still believe that

there is a possibility for peace in Bosnia through negotiations. Even if the Serbs would promise to give back 20 percent of captured territory, why should they fulfill such an agreement? They have not kept a single promise during the war.

The only way to achieve results is to force the Serbs. They have to understand that their behavior is not acceptable to the international community. The arms embargo made it possible for the Serbs to achieve what they wanted: a Greater Serbia. The victims, Croats and Muslims, were not allowed to defend themselves. If nobody can be found to save Bosnia, the international community should give to respond to this aggression.

ALEXANDER RHOTERT,  
Hannover, Germany.

### No Soccer Voodoo Here

In response to "Without Rob on Their Side" (Letters, June 24):

I consider Rob Hughes an experienced and impartial commentator on soccer. Given his background, I do not believe that his predictions must be based on voodoo practices, but rather on more than 20 years of lucid observation of the soccer scene. He never skimped on praise of such great artists as Van Basten or Gullit. As a Brazilian myself, I would very much like to see the Dutch win their first World Cup, if they are up to snuff. And remember, B. J. Fernandes, if the Netherlands ever was voodooed out of a title, it was by a fellow European country, not by Brazil.

HERMANTO TELLES RIBEIRO,  
Paris.

### Thank the Good Doctor

Hurray for Dr. Whoopie and Doonesbury! Again, reality catches up (although a bit late) with art. The "European Topics" item (May 12) about rapid home delivery of condoms in Berlin incarnates Garry Trudeau's hilarious idea of a few years ago, when condom became an acceptable word in newsprint.

ROBERT LACKENBACH,  
Diano Marina, Italy.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

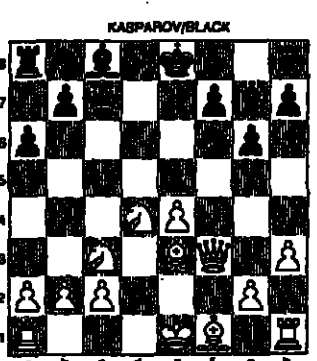
IN Round 4 of the Euwe Memorial Tournament, Vassil Ivanchuk beat Garry Kasparov. The 14 attack against the Najdorf Sicilian is noncommittal in comparison with 6 Bg5 or 6 Bc4, but it does not present a clear target for Black's counterplay as these others do. Currently, Black's preferred response is 6...e5 7 Nc3 Nbd7 8 a4 Bc7 9 Bb3 O-O 10 O-O 11 Bf4 followed by the challenging acceptance of the gambit with 11...Qb6 12 Kf1 Qb2. Kasparov has lately chosen 6...Qc7.

Kasparov's striking in the center with 9...e5 to anticipate a white pawn avalanche on the kingside, fell into Ivanchuk's unexpected crusher with 10 f4 11 Bb6!

Kasparov decided upon 11...Bb6 12 Qf6 O-O 13 Rf5 Qa5 14 B4 Qd8 15 Ne7 Qc7 16 Qc7 ed as the best way to put up resistance. Black yielding his queen for two minor pieces, yet maintaining an intact position.

After 20 Bc5, Ivanchuk, following a well-known formula for similar situations, gave back a small amount of material with 21 Rb3! de (21...Rc8 22 Qc8! Bc7 23 Rd3 is easier to win for White) 22 Bc6 Nc5 23 Qc3 to reduce the material.

Kasparov played 23...a5 24 b5 Rc8 25 O-O-O Rc5 26 Rd5 b6 to organize a blockade of the white queenside pawn majority. But after 27 Qc3! Rc7 28 Qd6 Rf8 29 Rd2 Rb7 30 a4 Nc5 31 Qf6! h6 (31...Nc4? 32 Rd8 Rd8 33 Qd8 Kc7 34 Qd4 Nf6 35 g5 yields White a piece) 32 e5 Rb8 33 h4! Ivanchuk had developed a second front against the enemy king position.



Position after 16...de

On 35...Rd6 36 Qd8! Kasparov could not play 36...Re5 because of 37 Rb6! Kf6 38 Qh8 mate.

After 36...Kg7 37 a3 a4 38 Kb2, it would have been useless to play 38...Kh7 39 Qf8! Rd6 40 ed Rd7 41 Qb8 Rb7 42 Qc7! Kg7 43 Qc6 Kh7 44 Kc3 Kg7 45 Kd4 Kh7 46 Kd5 Kg7 47 Qc7 Kf6 48 Q4 Kc7 49 Kc6 Kf6 50 Qb7 Nb7 51 Kc7.

After 38...Rb6? 39 Rb6, Kasparov could have tried 39...Re8 40 Qc7 Rb7 41 Qb8 Re8 (41...Nd7 42 Re6 is hopeless for Black) 42 Qa7 Rb7, but 43 Qa5 Re5 44 Rb8 would win for White. Kasparov gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	1. ...c5	1. e4	1. ...c5
2. Nf3	2. ...c6	2. Nf3	2. ...c6
3. Bb5	3. ...a6	3. Bb5	3. ...a6
4. Bxc6	4. ...bxc6	4. Bxc6	4. ...bxc6
5. d4	5. ...d5	5. d4	5. ...d5
6. Bg5	6. ...e6	6. Bg5	6. ...e6
7. Qc2	7. ...Be7	7. Qc2	7. ...Be7
8. Bf4	8. ...Bd7	8. Bf4	8. ...Bd7
9. e5	9. ...dxe5	9. e5	9. ...dxe5
10. f4	10. ...Qb6	10. f4	10. ...Qb6
11. Bb3	11. ...Qc7	11. Bb3	11. ...Qc7
12. O-O	12. ...O-O	12. O-O	12. ...O-O
13. Rf5	13. ...Qa5	13. Rf5	13. ...Qa5
14. B4	14. ...Qd8	14. B4	14. ...Qd8
15. Ne7	15. ...Qc7	15. Ne7	15. ...Qc7
16. Qc7	16. ...ed	16. Qc7	16. ...ed
17. Bb6	17. ...Bb6	17. Bb6	17. ...Bb6
18. f4	18. ...Bc7	18. f4	18. ...Bc7
19. Bc5	19. ...Bd7	19. Bc5	19. ...Bd7
20. Bc6	20. ...Bc7	20. Bc6	20. ...Bc7
21. Rb3	21. ...Rc8	21. Rb3	21. ...Rc8
22. Qc3	22. ...Rc5	22. Qc3	22. ...Rc5
23. Qc3	23. ...Rc8	23. Qc3	23. ...Rc8
24. b5	24. ...Rc5	24. b5	24. ...Rc5
25. O-O-O	25. ...Rc8	25. O-O-O	25. ...Rc8
26. Rd5	26. ...Rc5	26. Rd5	26. ...Rc5
27. Qc3	27. ...Rc8	27. Qc3	27. ...Rc8
28. Qd6	28. ...Rc7	28. Qd6	28. ...Rc7
29. Rd2	29. ...Rb7	29. Rd2	29. ...Rb7
30. a4	30. ...Nc5	30. a4	30. ...Nc5
31. Qf6	31. ...h6	31. Qf6	31. ...h6
32. Rd8	32. ...Rd8	32. Rd8	32. ...Rd8
33. Qd8	33. ...Kc7	33. Qd8	33. ...Kc7
34. Qd4	34. ...Nf6	34. Qd4	34. ...Nf6
35. g5	35. ...g5	35. g5	35. ...g5
36. Rb8	36. ...g5	36. Rb8	36. ...g5
37. h4	37. ...g5	37. h4	37. ...g5
38. Qc3	38. ...g5	38. Qc3	38. ...g5
39. Qc3	39. ...g5	39. Qc3	39. ...g5
40. Qc3	40. ...g5	40. Qc3	40. ...g5
41. Qc3	41. ...g5	41. Qc3	41. ...g5
42. Qc3	42. ...g5	42. Qc3	42. ...g5
43. Qc3	43. ...g5	43. Qc3	43. ...g5
44. Qc3	44. ...g5	44. Qc3	44. ...g5
45. Qc3	45. ...g5	45. Qc3	45. ...g5
46. Qc3	46. ...g5	46. Qc3	46. ...g5
47. Qc3	47. ...g5	47. Qc3	47. ...g5
48. Qc3	48. ...g5	48. Qc3	48. ...g5
49. Qc3	49. ...g5	49. Qc3	49. ...g5
50. Qc3	50. ...g5	50. Qc3	50. ...g5

## WHITE MAN'S GRAVE

By Richard Dooling. 386 pages. \$22. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Reviewed by David Nicholson

At a certain point, someone becomes indistinguishable from magic. That promise lies behind Richard Dooling's second novel, a satirical and sometimes rollicking look at American misadventures on the "Dark Continent" of Africa.

As long as Dooling is attacking American greed, wastefulness and cultural insensitivity, his prose jangles and clangs with the inspired lunacy of a pinball machine. Writing about Africa, however, he is reverent and relentlessly anthropological, never mind that post-colonial Africa offers its own targets for ridicule.

The novel opens with a scathing portrait of Randall Killigan, a bankruptcy lawyer in Indianapolis. "A middle-aged desk jockey and courtroom general who burned most of his calories exercising his adrenal glands," Randall thrives on stress and bullies his opponents with threats to "cut your [expletive] head off and mount it on a pike in the middle of your front lawn." When Randall learns that his son, Michael, a Peace Corps volunteer, has disappeared in Sierra Leone, he immediately calls his senator. Political pressure and money spread liberally around, he thinks, will solve everything.

Solving the mystery of Michael's disappearance, however, isn't that simple, as another naïf is about to discover. Michael's

best friend, Boone, in Paris expecting to meet Michael, decides to fly to Sierra Leone when he learns his friend is missing. From the moment his plane lands, he knows he has come to a world he is completely unprepared for.

Magic, as Boone soon finds out, is a way of life in Sierra Leone. Some kinds are just barely legal, others punishable by death. And just about everything seems to traffic in it, including Michael, who Boone is told, may have joined a secret society before his disappearance and may be roaming "the paths at night in the shape of a bush devil hungry for the souls of the witchmen who killed him."

The juxtaposition between science and magic is at the heart of "White Man's Grave," as when Holmes, a State Department official, patiently explains to Randall that Africans "think the entire world is full of invisible spirits, and these spirits live right there with them on the land, appearing to them in dreams and influencing everything that happens in the village — they don't realize that everything is actually made up of molecules, consisting of electrons, muons, and neutrinos in orbit around atomic nuclei, together with protons, neutrons, pi mesons, mesons, baryons, kaons, and hadrons. . . . Does that sound like witchcraft? No, praise God. That's quantum mechanics, and solid enough to build a house on."

Something similar occurs when Sisay, an American who has gone native, advises Boone to consult a looking-around man. "It's not fortune telling,"

Sisay says. "Think of it as protection. It's like insurance."

Parts of "White Man's Grave" are funny enough to leave you rolling on the floor. The novel doesn't fulfill its satiric promise, however, perhaps because Dooling seems torn between trying to decide whether he wants to be Evelyn Waugh or Alice Walker when he grows up.

Thus, while there's a devastating portrait of a female Peace Corps volunteer who is "into multiculturalism and hates dead

white males, because they have been enslaving and debasing women for centuries," the Africans in this novel are, for the most part, noble savages. "White Man's Grave" is a funny book, it would have been funnier if Dooling had turned his jaundiced eye on the Sierra Leoneans and showed us the foibles and inconsistencies that undoubtedly lie at the heart of their culture.

David Nicholson regularly reviews books for The Washington Post.

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## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Andrés Vicente Gómez, producer of the film "Belle Époque," is reading, "The Celestine Prophecy" by James Redfield.

"I read a lot of books but unfortunately, I'm always thinking about possible adaptations for film. If 'The Celestine Prophecy' could be adapted for screen, the rights probably already have been bought by someone in the United States." (Al Goodman, IHT)

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Algeria	0-800-99-0001	Australia	005-5511-10	Belize	1-800-877-8000	Romania	01-800-877
Angola	0-800-99-0001	Canada	1-800-877-8000	Bhutan	1-800-877-8000	Russia	005-155-4133
Argentina	0-800-99-0001	Chile	0-800-99-0001	Bolivia	0-800-99-0001	Saudi Arabia	000-99-0013
Armenia	0-800-99-0001	China	0-800-99-0001	Brazil	0-800-99-0001	Spain	000-99-0013
Austria	0-800-99-0001	Hong Kong	0-800-99-0001	Bulgaria	0-800-99-0001	Sweden	000-99-0013
Bahamas	0-800-99-0001	India	0-800-99-0001	Burkina Faso	0-800-99-0001	Switzerland	000-99-0013
Bahrain	0-800-99-0001	Indonesia	0-800-99-0001	Burundi	0-800-99-0001	Taiwan	000-99-0013
Barbados	1-800-877-8000	Japan	0-800-99-0001	Cambodia	0-800-99-0001	Thailand	000-99-0013
Belize	1-800-877-8000	Korea	0-800-99-0001	Cameroon	0-800-99-0001	Tanzania	000-99-0013
Bermuda	1-800-877-8000	Laos	0-800-99-0001	Canada	1-800-877-8000	Togo	000-99-0013
Bhutan	1-800-877-8000	Malaysia	0-800-99-0001	Chile	0-800-99-0001	Tunisia	000-99-0013
Bolivia	1-800-877-8000	Mexico	0-800-99-0001	Colombia	0-800-99-0001	Turkey	000-99-0013
Brazil	1-800-877-8000	Moldova	0-800-99-0001	Costa Rica	0-800-99-0001	Ukraine	000-99-0013
Bulgaria	1-800-877-8000	Monrovia	0-800-99-0001	Croatia	0-800-99-0001	United Arab Emirates	000-99-0013
Burkina Faso	1-800-877-8000	Nicaragua	0-800-99-0001	Cuba	0-800-99-0001	United Kingdom	000-99-0013
Burundi	1-800-877-8000	Norway	0-800-99-0001	Cyprus	0-800-99-0001	United States	000-99-0013
Cambodia	1-800-877-8000	Peru	0-800-99-0001	Czech Republic	0-800-99-0001	Valletta	000-99-0013
Cameroon	1-800-877-8000	Poland	0-800-99-0001	Denmark	0-800-99-0001	Vatican City	000-99-0013
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Romania	0-800-99-0001	Egypt	0-800-99-0001	Vienna	000-99-0013
Chile	1-800						



## Confusion Perils Rescue Effort

### Both Sides in Rwanda See the French as Allies

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

**NYARUSHISHI, Rwanda** — For the moment, the French paratroopers seemed like saviors to the 3,000 Tutsi men, women and children sitting wearily in the tall grass.

In their combat fatigues, red berets, and sunglasses, and with their assault rifles at the ready, the paratroopers alerted scanned the hills for signs of danger as the crowd listened intently to a priest's sermon at Sunday Mass.

These men, women and children are desperate for solace. Living as refugees under plastic shelters in this camp near the Zairian border, they are survivors of a vicious civil war that has pitted the Hutu ethnic majority against the Tutsi minority and left hundreds of thousands dead.

The French are seen as rescuers by the Hutu as well as by most of the minority Tutsi.

But the euphoria generated by the troops' arrival last week on a short-term mission to protect threatened Rwandans may be ephemeral, and even contain the seeds of future difficulties here for France. The French are finding that Rwandans have their own ideas on what the paratroopers should do.

The French have said emphatically that theirs is a mission of mercy, not a military campaign, and that they will leave by July 31. But that is not what the Tutsi refugees want.

"We want them to stay for a long time, because if they leave we will be killed," said Francis Sibomana, one of 8,000 Tutsi at the refugee camp here.

Mr. Sibomana has not seen his wife and five children since April 10, when he fled his village during an attack by a Hutu militia.

The attack came four days after a plane carrying President Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu, crashed near the capital. The crash unleashed a wave of anger that quickly led to attacks by Hutu extremists against the Tutsi and against Hutu suspected of moderate political views.

The Hutu in Cyangugu, a commercial and administrative town just northeast of here, have also welcomed the paratroopers, part of a French deployment of up to 2,500 troops.

But rather than protect Tutsi refugees, those Hutu assert, the French should be fighting with them against the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, the rebel group that has seized control of two-thirds of the country.

## SPLIT:

### Rush to Riches

Continued from Page 1

the Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976 began divorcing.

"During the Cultural Revolution, marriage wasn't like it is today," said a Beijing journalist who divorced in 1982. "It wasn't about feelings. It was about loneliness and survival."

She and her husband had married in 1975 while both their families were under attack because they were intellectuals.

Zhang Youlin, the author of "How to Divorce," said he hoped the book would make divorce procedures more accessible to ordinary people. As a judge and legal analyst at the Beijing High People's Court until 1992, he said he learned how little people know about the law.

"This book is very serious," Mr. Zhang said. "It helps people understand how to use the law to take care of themselves."

"We are very, very glad that the French are here," said a Hutu man in Cyangugu, which lies at the southern tip of picturesque Lake Kivu. The RPF wants to kill all of us."

The last time the French sent paratroopers to Rwanda, in 1990, it was to prop up a Hutu-dominated government in the face of attacks by the rebel front.

It is this history that makes many Hutu confident that the French will help them. "We will ask the French soldiers to fight with us against the RPF," said Jean Katanga, a 48-year-old weaver in Cyangugu.

He expressed a similar sentiment about the Tutsi people as a whole. "They are a minority, and they have to know they are a minority," he said of the Tutsi, who make up approximately 10 percent of the population in this densely populated country of 7 million.

Such animosity is reflected in a French-language flyer posted on the faded yellow wall of the immigration post at Cyangugu. "The Tutsi are out to exterminate us," it begins. "We know you are a race of vipers," it said, "drinkers of Bantu blood."

Virtually no Tutsi live in Cyangugu any more, since all have been killed or have fled.

Although the Hutu and Tutsi speak the same language and the same culture, tensions between the groups have persisted since the days of Belgian colonial rule, when Tutsi were often employed as administrators.

Still, most of Rwanda's Hutu and Tutsi have lived together in relative peace. Many villagers interviewed at the refugee camp

after the mass said they had never known who was a Tutsi and who a Hutu.

But views like those of Mr. Katanga are easily found in Cyangugu, reflecting the effectiveness of the propaganda that leaders of Hutu extremists have used to whip up hatred and insure that the Hutu hang on to political control.

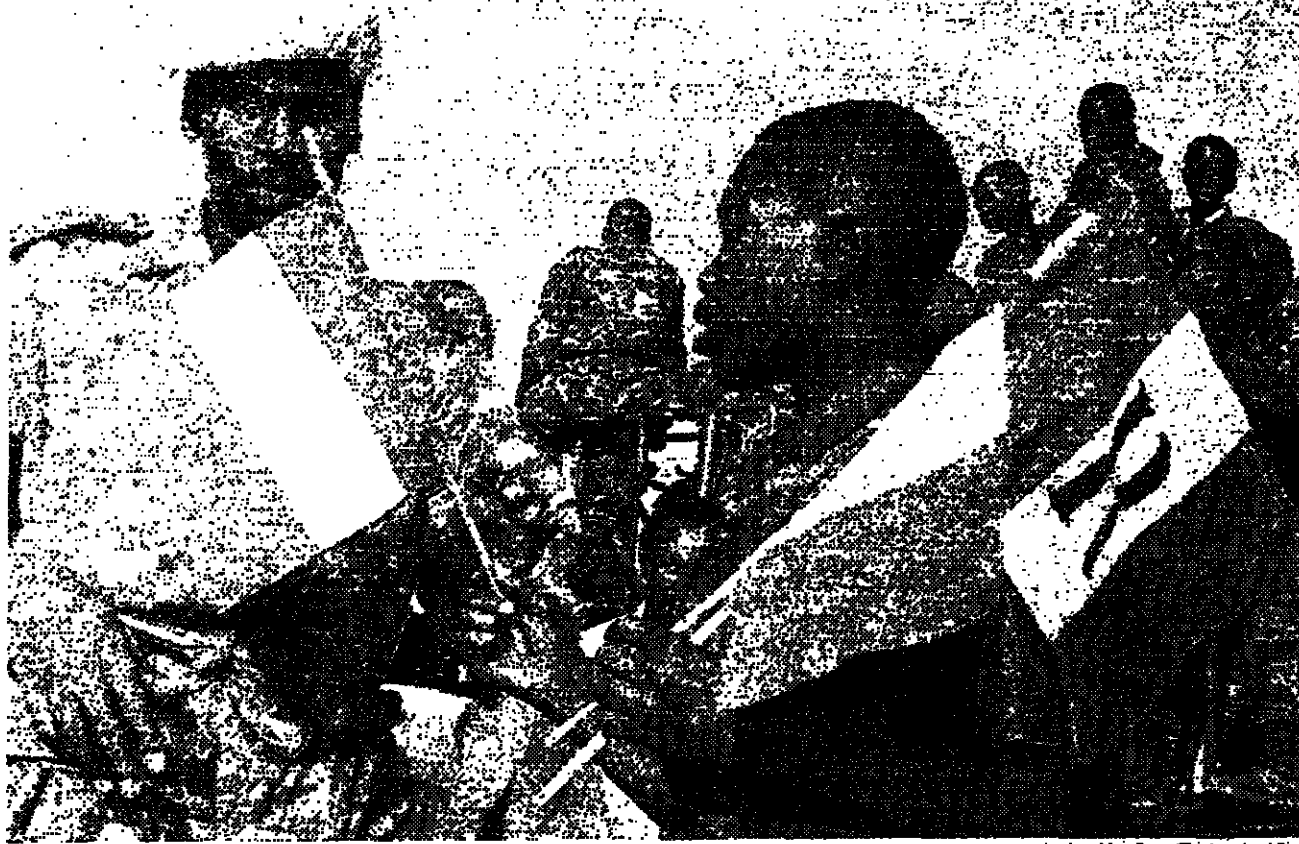
When it was announced that the French were coming, a Hutu radio station broadcast that the troops were coming to help the Hutu kill the Tutsi refugees at the camp here said.

But the arrival of 50 French paratroopers, who are garrisoned on a hilltop overlooking the refugee camp, rapidly dispelled fears.

"Before they came we were always afraid," Mr. Sibomana said. "We didn't sleep at night, fearing the militia would come and kill us." At least three times in recent weeks, Hutu militiamen entered the camp and seized men, took them out and killed them nearby, the refugees said.

The refugee camp here was set up here at the end of April, when about 3,500 Tutsi were moved from the sports stadium in Cyangugu. There are now 8,000 Tutsi in the camp, many of them children suffering from severe malnutrition. They are ministered to by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the only relief organization that is still working in this dangerous region.

"Now, if any militia tried to enter the refugee camp, we will kill them; it is very clear," said Lieutenant Colonel André Colin, commander of the French paratrooper unit guarding the camp.



A Rwandan Army officer buying a French flag from a boy in Gikongoro before the arrival Monday of French forces.

## French Troops Penetrate Farther Into Rwanda

Reuters

**GIKONGORO, Rwanda** — French troops on Monday penetrated deep into central Rwanda, where a quarter of a million Hutu fleeing the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front wait desperately for aid.

Hundreds of villagers cheered as a French patrol drove into Gikongoro, 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of the battlefront. It was the first time the French had ventured that far east.

So far the French, who are billing their

intervention as purely humanitarian, have found only a relatively small number of refugees to rescue in western Rwanda.

In Cyangugu, the mass flight of terrified Tutsi and a series of massacres have left only 8,000 Tutsi in need of aid.

The situation at Gikongoro is different. While few of the original 55,000 Tutsi remain, the district now holds up to 250,000 displaced Hutu fleeing the rebel advance.

The poorest district in Rwanda, Gikongoro is ill-equipped to cope with the

influx because most aid organizations fled when the war broke out in early April and the displaced are relying on the charity of the local population, already short of food after last year's drought.

At Cyanika, a village on the outskirts of Gikongoro, 30,000 Hutu are camping next to the cemetery in makeshift shelters made from branches and leaves. Most of them have seen no actual fighting because they fled as the rebels approached, convinced they would be killed.

## YEN: Currency Marches On to a New High Amid Political Maneuvering

Continued from Page 1

ment; any Japanese industry dependent on the import of ever-cheaper raw materials from America was not entirely unhappy.

But so closely linked were the yen and politics that on Monday afternoon the chief government spokesman, Hiroshi Kumagai, who had served as chief cabinet secretary in Mr. Hata's coalition government, abandoned all the usual cautions about discussing exchange rates and used the threat of further yen appreciation to try to manipulate events.

Mr. Kumagai was trying to head off an alliance between the Liberal Democrats, who were removed from power last year after 38 years, and the Social Democrats, the party that defected from the coalition and ultimately forced Mr. Hata to resign.

Traditionally, the Socialists have been viewed as a threat to Japan's stability, because of their opposition to the 34-year-old security pact between Tokyo and Washington, their sympathies for North Korea and calls for protected markets.

"If the LDP and the SDP are allied, it would rise to 80 yen" to the dollar, Mr. Kumagai said.

In fact, that alliance may yet happen, but a meeting on Monday between Yohji Kono, the president of the Liberal Democrats, and Tomiichi Murayama, the head of the Socialists, was inconclusive. However, given the ideological differences between them, no one could imagine any

alliance between the two parties lasting for very long.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hata and his closest ally, Ichiro Ozawa, were working furiously behind the scenes to get more Liberal Democrats and Socialists to defect. There was talk of a solution on Tuesday, but few believe it.

If the connections between politics and exchange rates seem hard to fathom at times, it is worth remembering that the political imperatives on one side of the Pacific look pretty remote on the other.

From the start of the yen's recent rise, American analysts have said that investors were expressing their lack of confidence in the Clinton administration, in everything from foreign affairs to currency policy. Presumably, those sentiments have been driving the American markets.

It is an interesting argument, but it never dealt with the mirror issue: Why would anyone have more confidence in Japan's government? As one senior Japanese executive put it Monday afternoon: "At least in Washington everyone knows who the president is, and what party he belongs to."

Some say that the political upheavals in Japan should make have no impact on exchange rates; after all, Japan is run by the bureaucrats. But by the time the Group of Seven industrialized nations meet two weeks from now in Naples, Japan will have to find something to say about how it will stimulate domestic demand and how speedily it will move to deregulate its economy. Both of those are political decisions, and no politician wants to make them.

There are other inconsistencies in the theories about how political stability plays into the yen's strength. Four years ago, when the yen was also rising steadily, analysts said that the combination of Japan's growth prospects at a time of recession in America and its stable government created a natural environment for investing in the currency.

Now the reverse is being argued. The lack of growth in Japan and the instability of its government are combining to keep the trade gap open. Either way, the yen goes up.

The next bit of logic — that a higher yen will automatically lead to more American imports to Japan — is not necessarily the case. Some items are cheaper, American-made cars and Compaq computers, for example. But the stronger yen has also led to a surge in imports from China, South East Asia and India, and the result can be seen on Tokyo's streets. There are a lot more discount goods now available, including some at "100 yen stores," where much is sold for 100 yen, now exactly \$1. Little of it is made in America.

The Clinton administration's other hope — to get more American companies to invest in Japan and thus penetrate its market from within — is already being undercut. Even at a time of falling property prices in Japan, the costs now, in the new era of 100 yen to one dollar, seem even more insurmountable.

## DOLLAR: Who Suffers?

Continued from Page 1

tougher for European and Japanese companies exporting their more expensive goods to the United States. And it certainly makes those summer vacations more expensive for American tourists abroad.

But several economists, in interviews Monday, dismissed the view that the Fed would feel obliged to raise short-term interest rates again soon because of fears that a weak dollar may feed U.S. inflation.

William Brown, J. P. Morgan's chief economist, takes the view that with an economy three years into recovery and just hitting full employment, the weak dollar could well bring with it significant risk of upward pressure on inflation. But he is in a minority.

"The whole inflation fear is overblown," according to Michael Tracy, a financial adviser at Merrill Lynch in New York. "And the weak dollar need not be a major concern for either the Fed or the Clinton administration."

Carl Weinberg, chief economist at High Frequency Economics in New York, acknowledges that a weak dollar raises the price on imported goods in the United States and can thus bring with it some inflation. But he argues, as did Professor Paul Krugman, writing Sunday in The New York Times, that the dollar is actually quite strong against America's main trading partners, Canada and Mexico.

"Since March the dollar is down by 7 percent against the yen," said Mr. Weinberg. "But we are up by 4 percent on the Canadian dollar. And imports from Canada total more than Europe and Japan put together."

In other words, the dollar's trade-weighted exchange rate, as measured against the currencies of its biggest trading partners, is not very worrying at all.

As is usually the case in financial markets, the reason to worry is based on perception about future trends rather than an immediate problem. Thus, higher interest rates that could threaten recovery could occur if the dollar's weakness creates enough of a fear of inflation, of the sort that has already plagued bond markets, to cause more capital flows to rush out of America.

## COFFEE: Soaring Prices

Continued from Page 1

to the producing countries. Mr. Eagles insisted that the talk of a shortage may be "overdone."

He noted that Brazil had announced plans to sell selling off its 17-million-bag stockpile of coffee accumulated in the lean

years of low prices, an amount equal to nearly 20 percent of total annual world consumption.

Analysts said they were not sure how much the recent rises in raw coffee prices would affect the price to consumers.

Experts at the International Coffee Organization said that the depressed price of coffee beans recently had meant that the price accounted for less than a quarter of the price charged to the public for the finished product. It has also allowed coffee roasters a long run of relatively fat margins on their products, a run that analysts predict has now come to an abrupt end.

## Mubarak-Gadhafi Talks End

Agence France Press

**SURT, Libya** — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, ended two rounds of talks on bilateral ties, the Lockerbie bombing case and the Yemeni conflict in this northern town on Monday.

## Police Club Protesters In Jakarta

The Associated Press

**JAKARTA** — Riot police and soldiers Monday broke up a peaceful demonstration by journalists, artists and students against the government's ban on three publications.

As about 150 protesters marched toward the Department of Information, troops moved in, beating some with rattan rods. Some of the protesters suffered broken legs and one person was bleeding from a head wound. There was no immediate word on the total number of injuries.

About 40 protesters were arrested, including Rendra, a well-known poet and essayist.

The protests against the closure of two weekly magazines and a tabloid newspaper have been going on for a week. Demonstrators have accused the government of reversing moves toward greater democracy.

In contrast to three previous demonstrations, police and soldiers appeared to be under orders to stop the protest and discourage future demonstrations.

Carrying banners denouncing the ban, the protesters had marched down a main thoroughfare toward the Department of Information when troops attacked.

Brigadier General Wiranto, chief of staff of the Jakarta military command, accused the protesters of disturbing peace and order and causing traffic jams.

"If you do not want to be arrested, then you should not join the protest, or even better don't cover it," General Wiranto told journalists. He said those arrested would be tried.

On June 21, the government revoked the publishing licenses of Tempo, the magazine Editor and the weekly Detik on grounds that their reports were disturbing national stability by pitting government officials against each other.

The ban appeared to be a direct order of President Suharto, who had warned previously that strong measures would be taken against any media deemed trying to create instability in the country.

Meanwhile, a retired general, Abdul Haris Nasution, the former armed forces commander, criticized the ban, calling it a "setback and against the 1945 constitution."

"The government should not confront the media but instead should handle the problem carefully," he said.

## 17 on Ivoire Airliner Killed in Abidjan Crash

Reuters

**ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast** — Seventeen people aboard an Air Ivore Fokker-27 were killed when it crashed near Abidjan airport, state radio said Monday.

The plane was about to land after an internal flight from the western port of San Pedro. Air Ivore is the West African country's national carrier. The cause of the crash was not known.

## Seoul Paper Says U.S. Has a Deal For North

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SEOUL** — In talks starting next week, the United States will offer to exchange diplomatic liaison offices if North Korea agrees to open its nuclear program to international inspection, according to a report published here Monday.

The offices would be the first step in a two-stage program that could eventually include formal diplomatic recognition and help in arranging for economic assistance for North Korea, the nationally circulated newspaper Dong-A Ilbo said.

The new round of talks, set to begin July 8 in Geneva, will be open-ended, the White House indicated Monday. Dee Dee Myers, President Bill Clinton's spokeswoman, said of the upcoming discussions: "We're still working on the agenda. As long as they are productive we'll continue."

The North Korean press agency, KCNA, said in a report on the Geneva meeting. "The talks are expected to discuss matters for a fundamental solution to the nuclear issue."

First restricted to U.S. demands that United Nations monitors be allowed to verify that the North Korean nuclear program is not being used for weapons, the scope of the talks is being expanded to include U.S. political relations and security on the Korean Peninsula.

South Korean officials, meanwhile, prepared for a border meeting with North Korea, set for Tuesday to plan the first summit conference ever between their presidents.

The North Korean delegation will be led by Kim Yong Sun, a longtime international affairs expert who is close to President Kim Il Sung. South Korean officials say they should agree well for the summit meeting. But they remained cautious about whether a summit meeting would actually be held, since all past summit proposals have failed.

Both sets of talks with North Korea, promoted by former President Jimmy Carter of the United States, are aimed at reducing enmity and settling tensions over the North's suspected development of nuclear weapons.

The Dong-A Ilbo, quoting an unidentified South Korean official, said the United States would offer to exchange liaison offices with North Korea if it continued to freeze its nuclear program and allows inspections.

Those would include two suspected nuclear sites at its main nuclear complex, it said.

A demand by the International Atomic Energy Agency last year to inspect the two areas prompted North Korea to announce it would withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

It suspended that decision in subsequent high-level talks with the United States, which broke down in July last year.

The North claims that inspections of the two sites, which it insists are nonnuclear military installations, would infringe on its sovereignty.

If North Korea complies with the first-stage U.S. demand, Washington will also offer to arrange economic assistance, including a light-water reactor to replace the North's graphite-moderated reactor, the Dong-A Ilbo article said.

The United States is expected to ask South Korea and Japan for money to buy a light-water reactor, at about \$1 billion, for North Korea, the article said.

Meanwhile, in Vienna, where the International Atomic Energy Agency is based, an agency spokesman said two inspectors were on their way to North Korea to take over for a pair of monitors who have been at the site for several weeks.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

## Send Box Top For an Oxford Education?

**LONDON** (Reuters) — An Oxford University college said on Monday that it has decided to rename itself after the world's most famous cornflakes.

Rewley House, the ancient university's continuing education department, could soon be called Kellogg College in gratitude for charitable donations of \$12 million over the last decade.

The move is expected to be approved by a meeting of the university's Congregation on Tuesday.

The donor, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, was set up in 1930 by the founder of the U.S. cereal-making firm to "help people help themselves."

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**Herald Tribune**



Seoul Paper  
says U.S.  
Has a Deal  
For North

SEoul — In talks started last week, the United States has offered to exchange diplomatic offices with North Korea in return for opening its nuclear program to international inspection, according to a report published here Monday.

The offer would be the first in a two-stage program that would eventually include help in arranging for economic assistance for North Korea. The offer was made by the U.S. State Department on Monday. President Bill Clinton's spokeswoman said the offer was made "in the context of ongoing discussions" on the agenda. As for whether they are productive, she said, "it's too early to tell."

The North Korean press agency, KCNA, said in a report that the Geneva meeting "is expected to discuss matters for a fundamental solution to the nuclear issue."

First restricted to U.S. officials, the United Nations is now allowed to visit the North Korean nuclear program, but not being used to expand the scope of the talks.

St. political relations and a meeting on the Korean Peninsula. South Korean officials said they are preparing for a meeting with North Korea in July to plan the first summit conference ever between the two presidents.

The North Korean delegation was led by Kim Yo Jong, a high-ranking official. She said that the North Korean government is ready to accept the U.S. offer, but it is still in the process of discussing it with the Chinese government.

The U.S. offer is seen as a major step towards resolving the North Korean nuclear issue. It is also seen as a sign of U.S. willingness to engage in dialogue with North Korea.

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# AG Group and N.V. AMEV will be named Fortis AG and Fortis AMEV. What will that change?

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— **The names, of course.** And that's a symbol of a fundamental change. Fortis was created by its parent companies - N.V. AMEV from the Netherlands and AG Group from Belgium - to build a strong international insurance and banking group.

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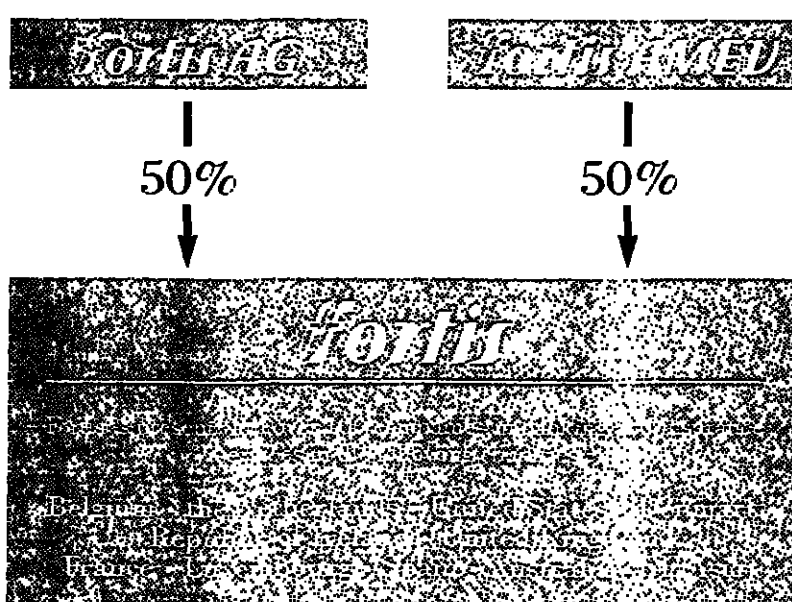
— **A clear corporate structure.** Through a better identification with Fortis, further confusion will be avoided with "AG 1824" in Belgium and "AMEV Nederland" in the Netherlands, both major insurance companies in their home countries. Next to these two companies, there are more than 100 other companies on four continents sharing a vision for the future that will benefit clients, investors and personnel. The name of this vision? Fortis.

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— **Each Fortis company remains the same.** They retain their own identity, their own products and services. In every country, their individual brand names and logos will maintain a strong presence on the market as they continue to build their reputation for excellence.

— **Our service remains the same.** Brokers and other professionals will continue to work with local Fortis companies whose quality products and services they have come to rely on. Clients will perceive no change whatsoever in their individual accounts or policies: whether they are with AG 1824, AMEV Nederland, VSB Bank, ASLK-CGER, Fortis in the United States or any other company of the group.

— **The challenge remains the same.** Now, more than ever, each company within Fortis will continue to strive to play a leading role in its own market. And the 32,000 people worldwide who take on that challenge every day at local level, will know that they are part of a wider, international family. Its name? Fortis.



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Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 53,  
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**Fortis AMEV**

Archimedeslaan 10,  
3584 BA Utrecht, the Netherlands.



# LYON RHONE-ALPES

## A DINING GUIDE TO LYON: HAUTE CUISINE AND BISTROS

**W**ith over 800 restaurants and more Michelin-starred chefs than any other city in France, the city deserves its reputation as the gastronomic capital of France, itself considered the gastronomic capital of the world.

Everyone has heard of three-star chef Paul Bocuse, but the city and the surrounding area have plenty of other top-notch tables on offer. This is a selective list, and prices include service but not wine.

**Grandes Tables:**  
**Alain Chapel.** Lost one Michelin star after the death of Alain Chapel, but under the direction of his wife is still considered one of the best and most creative by the locals. A la carte: 450F-600F (\$82-\$120). 01390 Mionnay. Tel: 78 91 82 02; fax: 78 91 82 37.

**Georges Blanc.** Light, elegant cuisine inspired by re-

gional products. A la carte: 500F-670F. 01540 Vonnas. Tel: 74 50 00 10; fax: 74 50 08 80.

**Jean Brouilly.** Situated in a private home in a large park and known for excellent quality at reasonable prices. A la carte: 220F-340F. 3 ter, rue de Paris, 69170 Tarare. Tel: 74 63 24 56; fax: 74 05 05 48.

**Léon de Lyon.** Classic Lyonnais cooking as well as more modern fare. Fixed-price lunch menu: 250F. A la carte: 370F-500F. 1, rue Pléney, 69001 Lyon. Tel: 78 28 11 33; fax: 78 39 89 05.

**Orsi.** Renowned for its decor and elegance. Fixed-price lunch menu: 240F. A la carte: 400F-600F; children's menu: 150F. 3, place Kléber, 69006 Lyon. Tel: 78 89 57 68; fax: 72 44 93 34.

**Paul Bocuse.** Simple, high-quality regional food from the chef who knows

how to make it. Fixed-price lunch menu: 290F. A la carte: 450F-600F; children's menu: 90F. 69660 Crolles-au-Mont-d'Or. Tel: 72 27 85 85; fax: 72 27 85 87.

**Pierre Gagnaire.** This brilliant cook is considered one of the best by his colleagues. Fixed-price lunch menu: 270F. A la carte: 500F-750F. 7, rue Richelandière, 42000 Saint-Etienne. Tel: 77 42 30 90; fax: 77 42 30 95.

**La Tour Rose.** The creative cooking of Philippe Chavent, whose empire also includes a hotel of the same name. Le Comptoir de Boeuf (same cuisine, lower prices) across the street and the new Restaurant des Muses in the Opéra de Lyon. A la carte: 480F-580F. 22, rue de Boeuf, 69005 Lyon. Tel: 78 37 25 90; fax: 78 42 26 02.

**Good food, low prices:** Daniel Ancel. The friend-



Good news for the Lyonnais: Recent studies show that good food can be good for you as well.

ly, spacious new restaurant of one of Lyon's up-and-coming chefs, who cooked at Le Passage for eight years. A la carte: 150F-200F. 1, rue Villeneuve, 69004 Lyon. Tel: 72 00 01 50; fax: 72 00 02 20.

**Le Vivarais.** Highly recommended by the natives for its traditional dishes treated in a modern way. Fixed-price menus: 100F-155F. 1, place Gaillon, 69002 Lyon. Tel: 78 37 85 15; fax: 78 37 59 49.

**Le Boulevardier.** This polka jazz club/restaurant with live music and reasonably priced food attracts Lyon residents young and

old, all of whom have a great time at the former "Hot Club." 5, rue de la Fromagerie, 69001 Lyon. Tel: 78 28 48 22; fax: 78 27 06 09.

**La Meunière.** One of the few remaining authentic bouchons in Lyon, this small, unpretentious restaurant serves traditional specialties like *tablier de sapeur*, *gras double* and *cervelle de canut*. 85F-140F. 11, rue Neuve, 69001 Lyon. Tel: 78 28 62 91.

**Chez Sylvain.** Another bouchon, where chef Sylvain marries tradition with creativity in such dishes as *escalope au Saint-Marcellin*

and *gratin de macaronis aux gratons*. 85F-95F. 4, rue Tupin, 69002 Lyon. Tel: 78 42 11 98.

**Libations:**  
**Bidon 5.** One of the few traditional cafés on the touristy Rue Mercière, where the motherly Madame Camille serves a delicious white Maçon or a bubbly Montagnieu. 44, rue Mercière, 69002 Lyon. Tel: 78 42 21 69.

**Le Vertu Bleu.** Night-owl journalists and fashion designers frequent this ambience-filled bar, which also serves simple meals. Rue Mercière, 69002 Lyon.

## THE GASTRONOMIC CAPITAL OF FRANCE

**T**raditional Lyonnais cuisine is very particular and perhaps not to the taste of everyone in a health-conscious world that is steering away from meat and fatty foods. True gastronomes scorn such concerns, however, and insist on eating what is good, which often proves to be good for you as well, as recent studies of low heart-disease rates in areas of France that consume large amounts of foie gras have shown.

Here is a sampling of some of the delicacies to be savored in Lyon:

**Appetizers.** *Rosette* and *Jésus*: two types of pork sausage; the latter is so named because it is swaddled in its wrapping. *Gratons*: pork cracklings—careful, they are addictive.

**First courses.** *Cervelas truffés pistachés*: a pork sausage stuffed with truffles and pistachios. *Sauzon de Lyon*: a sausage made with beef and pork fat; when sliced, it should look like a mosaic. *Tête de veau*: boned calf's head and tongue, cooked in court-bouillon and served with vinaigrette or *ravigote* (oil and vinegar dressing made with hard-boiled eggs, shallots and herb). *Tête grillée*: cow's head cooked with garlic, parsley and lemon or vinegar. *Amourettes*: beef marrow cooked in lemon or vinegar.

**Main courses.** *Melettes* or *frivolités*: lamb testicles cooked in white wine or lemon. *Ris de veau*: thinly sliced calf sweetbreads. *Tablier de sapeur* (named in honor of the Maréchal de Castellane, governor of Lyon under Napoleon III): tripe marinated in white wine and mustard, breaded and fried; served with a vinaigrette made with chopped boiled eggs, pickles, capers and herbs. *Tripes à la Lyonnaise*: tripe "sweated" in an oven, then

fried with onions and splashed with *vinaigrette de douillette lyonnaise*, a cauld or intestines with the removed, chopped and marinated in white wine, mustard, onions, garlic, a dash of lemon, thyme and bay leaves. The whole is wrapped in a gut to make a *sauzon*. *Cervelle*: lamb, calf or pig brains served in a tomato or tomato sauce. *Paquets de canut*: chopped pig's tail and head. *Quenelles de brochet*: pike dumplings, usually served in a cream sauce.

**Wine.** Most Lyonnais turn up their noses at the traditionally popular Beaujolais and stick to the extensive range of Côtes du Rhône.

**Where to stay.** The *sauzon truffés pistachés*, *gratons*, *quenelles* and *cons* (gratine cauliflower with almond paste) where the great *Charente* Charcuterie Sibat, 10, Halles de Lyon (Gare Lafayette, 69003 Lyon, Tel: 78 62 36 28).

For regional cheeses, including Saint-Marcellin and Saint-Félicien, see *cervelle de canut* and *blanc* with herb butter. Fromages, also in the Halles de Lyon (Tel: 78 62 36 28) will pack cheese for traveling.

For chocolate, see *Chocolatier* (42, cours Franklin-Roosevelt, 69003 Lyon, Tel: 78 24 37 98), where the cocoa beans are roasted on-site, is considered by many to be the best in the world. Outdoor markets are also held every morning except Monday on the Quai Saint-Antoine and the Boulevard de la Croix-Rousse. The Halles de Lyon, a covered market, is open Tues.-Sat., 7 A.M.-12:30 P.M. and Sun., 7 P.M.-7 P.M. and Sun., 7 A.M.-12:30 P.M.

## BUBBLE-GUM CREME BRULÉE AND OTHER CREATIVE RISKS

Thierry Gache is a young chef who is attracting a following in Lyon in spite of the fact that his restaurant is hidden away in a residential neighborhood far from the center of town.

Although Mr. Gache dreams of moving to the Lubéron with his family and opening a simple *table d'hôte* where he would serve meals only on weekends, this fantasy of idleness is belied by the enormous energy he throws into his work. His restaurant is closed only on Sunday evenings, and he often stays up all night working on "La Feuille de Chou," a bi-monthly newsletter he creates on his personal computer for his customers (the proceeds go to charity). In addition, he has two new restaurant projects on the burner, details of which he is not yet ready to reveal.

In the meantime, his restaurant offers a potpourri of creative cuisine at very reasonable prices. Fixed-price menus of 118, 168, 208 and 258 francs (\$21, \$30, \$37 and \$46) offer a surprising range of flavors and high-quality ingredients. Salads include wild plants delivered twice a week by the woman who forages for



Thierry Gache, a young chef who is attracting a following in Lyon in spite of the fact that his restaurant is hidden away in a residential neighborhood far from the center of town.

them in the mountains, and the goat cheese is made using traditional methods by an aging hippie from the Ardèche. A quick sampling of Mr. Gache's inventive delights: sea trout marinated in fennel, served with a fresh-pasta salad flavored with wild spinach; pork rillet mignon cooked in a sauce flavored with two types of olives and served with a fricassée of Granny apples; and, for dessert, three crème brûlées, each with a different *parfum*, one of which is bubble-gum-flavored syrup, proof of Mr. Gache's adventurous spirit.

Restaurant Thierry Gache, 37, rue de la Thibaudière, 69007 Lyon. Tel: 78 72 81 77; fax: 78 72 01 75.

H.E.

## CITY MAKES NAME FOR ITSELF IN INTERNATIONAL DANCE

Lyon is rapidly making a name for itself as a center for international dance. It is home to the Lyon Opera Ballet, whose resident choreographer is American Bill T. Jones; the Maison de la Danse, the only theater in Europe devoted exclusively to dance; and the Biennale de la Danse. With these assets, the city has the wherewithal and the appreciative audiences needed to attract the most illustrious names in the field.

In the 1993-94 season, the Maison de la Danse, which moved into the 1,100-seat Théâtre du Sé in 1992, saw its audiences grow by more than 100 percent over the previous season, to a total of 93,000. The 1994-95 season, to begin in September, will welcome many of the greats of the dance world, including Alvin Ailey's American Dance Theater, Bill T. Jones and the Arnie Zane Dance Company, the Dance Theater of Harlem, Merce Cunningham, Christina Hayes, Roland Petit, William Forsythe, and many others. In addition, special evenings will feature French chanteuse Régine, the rock opera *Sturmtruppen*, an Argentinian tango

company and the classical Indian dancer Madhavi Mudgal. The Maison de la Danse houses a videotheque and has a program of dance films and musicals as well as dance performances for young people.

The theme of the sixth Biennale de la Danse, to take place this year in various venues in the Rhône-Alpes region from Sept. 13 to 29, will be "Mama Africa: From Africa to Harlem." Performers will include the Alvin Ailey American Dance Company, Les Ballets Africains, Ron Brown Evidence, the Dance Theater of Harlem, the African Jazz Pioneers, Grupo Corpo, Sandra Reaves and more. The festival is organized by Guy Darnet, who is also artistic director of the Maison de la Danse.

Maison de la Danse, 8, avenue Jean Mermoz, 69008 Lyon. Tel: 78 75 88 88; fax: 78 75 55 66.

Lyon Opéra Ballet. Opéra de Lyon, Place de la Comédie, 69001 Lyon. Tel: 72 00 45 45; fax: 72 00 45 46.

Biennale de la Danse. Maison de Lyon, Place Bellecour, 69002 Lyon. Tel: 72 41 00 00; fax: 78 38 28 92.

H.E.

## CULTURAL CAPITAL: OPÉRA DE LYON

**T**he Opéra de Lyon is now affectionately referred to by the natives as the Nouvel Opéra since its thorough overhaul by French architect Jean Nouvel, details of which he is not yet ready to reveal.

The Nouvel creation in Lyon has already become an accepted part of the cityscape, with its black cylindrical dome rising above statues of eight of the muses (the Muse of Astronomy was passed over) that adorn the original 19th-century building, whose facade was preserved. That is not to say that it is universally loved by the locals, however. Its plain, all-black interiors, relieved only by the baroque interior of the bar area, the sole room that was kept from the old building, tend to have a depressing effect on visitors. Mr. Nouvel's intention was reportedly to focus attention on the stage instead of the lavish interior of the hall, but that function is already well-served in other opera houses by the dimming of the house lights during performances.

That said, the new opera house, which seats 1,300, is acclaimed for its acoustics, and the renovation has added space for much-needed rehearsal areas, a smaller auditorium, ballet and chorus studios, and elevators for scenery and the orchestra pit.

Under Director Louis Erlo and Artistic Director Jean-Pierre Brossman, the new opera house is attracting international stars and introducing some *nouveautés* of its own — its first production was a nearly unknown opera by Claude Debussy, "Rodrigue et Chimène" — and becoming recognized as one of Europe's leading houses. Productions scheduled for

the 1994-95 season include Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust" (October), Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" (November), Musorgsky's "Boris Godunov" (December) and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" (January), plus an ambitious program of concerts and recitals featuring such luminaries as Kent Nagano (musical director of the Lyon opera), Sir



New opera house focuses attention on the stage instead of the auditorium.

Neville Marriner, Itzhak Perlman and Barbara Hendricks. The Opéra de Lyon is also home to the Lyon Opéra Ballet, whose upcoming program includes collaborations with Angelin Preljocaj, Bill T. Jones (the ballet's resident choreographer), Maguy Marin and William Forsythe.

The crowning touch was added to the opera with the opening at the beginning of June of Le Resto des Muses by renowned Lyon chef Philippe Chavent, proprietor of La Tour Rose (one Michelin star) and Le Comptoir de Boeuf.

Located on the fifth floor just behind the statues of the muses, the restaurant has a spectacular view of the 17th-century city hall across the street and the city's two hilltops behind it, and offers a reasonably priced brasserie-style menu enlivened with Mr. Chavent's original touch.

Mr. Chavent promises to adapt his cuisine to the opera's program, offering, for instance, Japanese dishes when "Madame Butterfly" is being presented.

H.E.

## VISITING LYON: CATHEDRALS, TEXTILE LOOMS AND BACCHUS

**L**yon is a city whose rich history can still be seen in its streets, but perhaps the best way to begin a visit is to get a bird's-eye view of the city from its dominating features, the Fourvière and Croix-Rousse hills.

Fourvière is the site of the Basilique Notre-Dame de Fourvière, Lyon's version of Paris's Sacré-Coeur, and just as controversial for its 19th-century birthday-cake architecture. But from its hilltop, the panoramic view of the city built at the conjunction of the Rhône and Saône Rivers helps to orient the visitor and, on a clear day, provides a glimpse of the Alps in the distance.

While there, a visit to the Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-Romaine, discreetly built into the hillside that is also the site of a partially restored Roman theater still used for performances today, is a must. The museum houses many finds from Lyon's past as the Roman capital of Gaul. The well-preserved mosaics, like the one of a drunken Bacchus, are especially notable.

The Croix-Rousse became the home of the silk workers after the French Revolution and owes its architectural peculiarities to their presence: Ceilings are higher and windows larger to accommodate and provide light for their looms, and the streets are connected by *traboules*, narrow corridors that made life easier for the textile porters. At the Musée des Canuts at 10, rue d'Ivry, visitors can see a hand-operated Jacquard loom and other types of weaving in action, as well as a fabric exhibition.

Back in the center of town, the Vieux-Lyon area consists of three 15th- and 16th-century "villages": Saint-Georges, Saint-Jean and Saint-Paul. Especially in Saint-Jean, many of the Renaissance buildings have been beautifully restored, and some traboules and courtyards are open to the public. The Romanesque Saint-Jean Cathedral, begun in the 12th century, is located here, and this charming area is full of cafés and restaurants.

It was also the birthplace of the Guignol puppets, and the Théâtre de Guignol puts on marionette performances in ver-

sions for both children and adults at 2, rue Louis Carrand (tel: 78 28 92 57).

A walk along the quais of the Presqu'île offers a fine view of the spruced-up buildings on the banks of the rivers. They have now shed their coats of grime and are painted in pastel hues: greens and blues on the Rhône side and shades of pink on the Saône side.

This is just a bare sampling of the touristic riches of Lyon. The multilingual Guide Touristique de Rhône et Lyon offers an excellent historical overview and detailed walking tours of the city, plus color photos. It is available for 49 francs at the Office de Tourisme at the Pont Bonaparte entrance to the funicular in Lyon's fifth arrondissement (tel: 78 42 25 75; fax: 42 40 98 96) or in the Place Bellecour. The tourist bureau also offers a wide variety of guided tours of the city.

Perhaps the most romantic way to get around Lyon is by water taxi. For a list of taxi stands, contact Les Bateaux Taxis, 16, quai Rambaud, 69002 Lyon. Tel: 72 40 25 35; fax: 72 41 08 18.

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## OF LADIES' GOWNS AND THE CONCORDE

**T**he silk industry is intricately linked to the history of the city of Lyon. Silk manufacturing was introduced to the city early in the 15th century by refugees from the Italian civil wars and became the city's most important industry, employing over half of the city's workers from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, strikes and violence by the weavers were harshly repressed by their silk-merchant employers; the lives of some strikers were saved by hiding in the *traboules*, the systems of narrow passageways connecting buildings in the old town.

In the early 19th century, J.M. Jacquard revolutionized the industry by inventing a special loom capable of weaving highly compli-

cated patterns. Jacquard weavers became known as *canuts*, either after the *canettes*, or spools, on the loom or, in an alternative version, after the silk vendors who roamed the countryside with canes bearing a standard advertising their wares. When they were too poor to afford the little flag, they were left with a *canne nue*, or a naked cane.

Today, the region's textile industry retains an important role. After heavy investment during the 1980s, the region leads in French textile and clothing production by small and medium-sized companies and is second in France in terms of turnover. With 1,600 companies and 53,000 employees, the industry accounts for 16 percent of the region's industrial jobs.

Silk for ladies' gowns and castle draperies is no longer

## ON VIEW: 2,000 YEARS OF FABRICS

In recognition of the importance of the textile industry to the city's economy, the Lyon Chamber of Commerce and Industry founded the Musée des Tissus de Lyon in 1891.

Today, the museum has an extensive collection of fabric samples, clothing, tapestries, carpets, looms and cartoons (preparatory drawings) from Lyon and other world fabric centers; the collection is open to the public and receives about 100,000 visitors per year. Housed in a handsome *hôtel particulier* in the center of Lyon, the museum's collection

covers 2,000 years of fabric history. The museum also has a documentation center open to researchers and industry and fashion professionals that contains over 1 million textile documents and a technical library of about 20,000 volumes.

In addition, the high-tech Banque d'Images Textiles contains over 10,000 samples reproduced on high-definition color computer screens. Computer searches can be made by style, technique or era, for example, and detailed information on weaving techniques is available for each sam-

ple. In the near future, the Banque d'Images Textiles plans to offer to professionals the creation of their own in-house computerized image banks of products and designs.

Musée des Tissus de Lyon, 24, rue de la Charité, 69002 Lyon. Tel: 78 37 15 05. Open Tues.-Sun., 10 A.M.-5:30 P.M. The research facilities (tel: 78 37 97 61; fax: 78 37 15 03) are open Mon.-Sat., 9 A.M.-12 noon and 2 P.M.-5:30 P.M. to researchers and historians, and Mon.-Fri. to professionals (by appointment).

H.E.

the only product of the industry (although the famous Hermès scarf is still made in Lyon by Ateliers AS). Technical fabrics made in the region are used in architecture and protective and medical clothing, and for construction, aeronautics (most notably, for the nose of the Concorde), sports and computer applications. For these special composite fabrics,

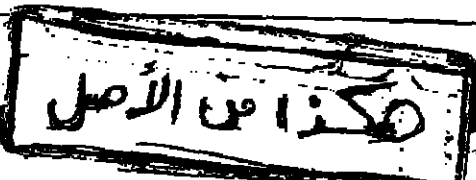
the industry, which numbers 110 companies specializing in technical fabrics, works in close cooperation with the area's scientific research community and universities. The industry's activities include spinning, weaving, design, texturing, treatment and the making of sailcloth, passementerie, ribbons, elasticized fabrics, braid, knitwear and other clothing.

Affected like many others by the current recession, the industry lost 5,000 jobs in 1993, but receipts are up by 15 percent so far this year, thanks mainly to exports, according to Claude Sternberg of UNITEX, a regional professional organization representing 400 companies. Every year, more than 600 young people are trained by the ITECH engineering

school, technical high schools and Claude Bernard University.

For research, there is the Institut Textile de France and technical research centers CETIH and CTTN. Lyon trade shows include Lyon Mode City (lingerie and swimwear), Lyon Tex and Modissima (women's fashion).

H.E.









## MARKET DIARY

## Stocks Take Heart From Strong Bonds

NEW YORK — A slide in many commodity prices and a stronger Treasury bond market eased concern that the weak dollar would lead to inflation, offering a lift to the stock market Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 48.36 points at 3,685.50, while gaining issues narrowly edged losing ones on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 21 3/32 point, to 85 23/32, taking the yield to 7.46 percent, down from 7.52 percent Friday.

The lower commodity prices and the dollar's stabilization spurred some sentiment in the bond market that inflation might remain in check, giving the Federal Reserve Board breathing room before it is forced to raise interest rates.

But concern that the dollar could renew its slide soon limited the bond rally. A falling dollar makes dollar-denominated securities less attractive because their value depreciates along with the currency. A weak dollar also raises concern that

prices of imported goods will rise, encouraging U.S.-based manufacturers to raise their own prices, fueling inflation.

Technology issues again set the tone for the stock market.

Compaq Computer jumped 2 1/4 to 33 1/4 after an executive reaffirmed the company's goal of becoming the world's biggest supplier of personal computers. Oracle Systems was the most actively traded over-the-counter stock, gaining 1 1/4 to 38, still benefiting from strong earnings reported last week.

Borland International rose 1 3/16 to 9 15/16 after it said it would release a new version of its dBase database software this summer.

Somatogen surged 2 1/4 to 9 1/4 after the company said that Eli Lilly had agreed to form an alliance to make and market Somatogen's human hemoglobin blood substitute.

Lilly initially will invest \$20 million in Somatogen in exchange for common stock. Lilly will build manufacturing facilities to produce Somatogen's Rb1.1 human hemoglobin. Eli Lilly rose 1/4 to 37 1/2.

(Bloomberg AP)

## Dollar Climbs a Notch After Its Low in Tokyo

NEW YORK — The dollar closed with little change against most major currencies Monday after falling to a postwar low of 99.46 yen in Tokyo trading. The rebound came as U.S. stocks and bonds rallied.

"It's too early to say that the dollar has stabilized for good,"

the dollar would be discussed at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples next month, he added, that the market was probably already setting its sights on values of 95 yen and 1.50 DM to 1.52 DM.

"There is just no confidence in the Clinton administration by foreign investors," he said. The pound ended at \$1.5440, down from \$1.5525. The dollar slipped to 3.4245 French francs from 3.4285 and edged up to 1.3280 Swiss francs from 1.3265 francs.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

but gains in the bond market helped," said Lynn Tierney, a trader at Shawmut Bank, Boston.

The dollar recovered slightly after falling to its low in Tokyo, finishing at 100.450 yen in New York, compared with 100.525 yen Friday.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.5830 Deutsche marks, compared with 1.5840 DM on Friday.

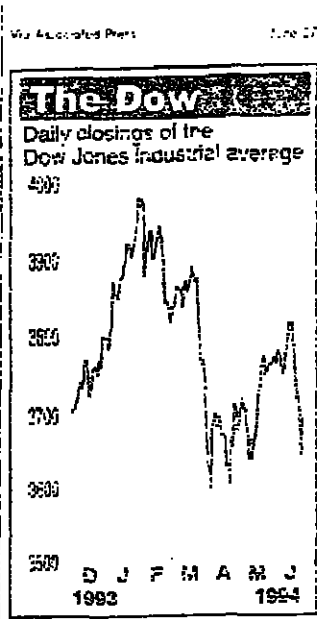
A sense among traders that the dollar fell too far, too quickly last week helped the U.S. currency rebound. Reports that the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, had said

"I don't think they were in, but if they were, it was under the cuff," Brian O'Rourke, chief dealer with Summit Trust Bank, said.

"We may get a blip up on a short-covering rally," he said, but he added that the market was probably already setting its sights on values of 95 yen and 1.50 DM to 1.52 DM.

The pound ended at \$1.5440, down from \$1.5525. The dollar slipped to 3.4245 French francs from 3.4285 and edged up to 1.3280 Swiss francs from 1.3265 francs.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)



**NYSE Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,235,000	123 1/2	123 1/8	123 1/2	+1/8
Microsoft	1,100,000	55 1/4	55 1/8	55 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,000,000	38 1/4	38 1/8	38 1/4	+1/8
Compaq	900,000	33 1/4	33 1/8	33 1/4	+1/8
Borland	800,000	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8

**NASDAQ Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Microsoft	1,100,000	55 1/4	55 1/8	55 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	1,000,000	38 1/4	38 1/8	38 1/4	+1/8
Compaq	900,000	33 1/4	33 1/8	33 1/4	+1/8
Borland	800,000	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Sumatogen	700,000	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8

**AMEX Most Actives**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	1,200,000	120 1/2	120 1/8	120 1/2	+1/8
Silver	1,100,000	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Copper	1,000,000	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Platinum	900,000	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Palladium	800,000	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8

**Market Sales**

Index	Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	3,685.50	3,637.14	+48.36
NASDAQ	2,212.10	2,198.10	+14.00
AMEX	2,212.10	2,198.10	+14.00

**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,637.14	3,685.50	3,637.14	3,685.50	+48.36
S&P 500	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
NASDAQ	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
S&P 400	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
S&P 600	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**NYSE Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,637.14	3,685.50	3,637.14	3,685.50	+48.36
NYSE-100	3,637.14	3,685.50	3,637.14	3,685.50	+48.36
NYSE-200	3,637.14	3,685.50	3,637.14	3,685.50	+48.36

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
NASDAQ-100	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
NASDAQ-200	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**AMEX Stock Index**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
AMEX-100	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
AMEX-200	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
S&P 500	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
NASDAQ	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**NYSE Diary**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,637.14	3,685.50	3,637.14	3,685.50	+48.36
NYSE-100	3,637.14	3,685.50	3,637.14	3,685.50	+48.36
NYSE-200	3,637.14	3,685.50	3,637.14	3,685.50	+48.36

**AMEX Diary**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
AMEX-100	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
AMEX-200	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**NASDAQ Diary**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
NASDAQ-100	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00
NASDAQ-200	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**Spot Commodities**

Commodity	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Gold	120 1/2	120 1/8	+1/8
Silver	11 1/4	11 1/8	+1/8
Copper	10 1/4	10 1/8	+1/8
Platinum	9 1/4	9 1/8	+1/8
Palladium	8 1/4	8 1/8	+1/8

**Market Sales**

Index	Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	3,685.50	3,637.14	+48.36
NASDAQ	2,212.10	2,198.10	+14.00
AMEX	2,212.10	2,198.10	+14.00

**EUROPEAN FUTURES**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DAX	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
FTSE 100	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
Nikkei	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**Metals**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	120 1/2	120 1/8	120 1/2	120 1/2	+1/8
Silver	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/8
Copper	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/8

**Financial**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DAX	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
FTSE 100	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
Nikkei	2,198.10	2,212.10	2,198.10	2,212.10	+14.00

**3-MONTH STERLING (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH STERLING	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH STERLING	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH STERLING	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH EURO (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH EURO	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH EURO	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH EURO	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH POUND (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH POUND	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH POUND	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH POUND	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH DOLLAR (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH DOLLAR	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH DOLLAR	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH DOLLAR	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH YEN (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH YEN	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH YEN	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH YEN	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH DM (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH DM	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH DM	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH DM	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH CHF (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH CHF	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH CHF	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH CHF	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH SEK (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH SEK	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH SEK	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH SEK	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

**3-MONTH NOK (LFF)**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH NOK	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH NOK	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25
3-MONTH NOK	1,178.25	1,182.50	1,178.25	1,182.50	+4.25

which no policymakers were willing to discuss publicly, is that the American economy is replaying the events of 1978.







Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some quoted funds in other periods. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (2) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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هكذا من الأصل







**Monday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month		High Low Stock		Div Yld PE		High Low Last	
61%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
60%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
59%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
58%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
57%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
56%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
55%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
54%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
53%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
52%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
51%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
50%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
49%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
48%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
47%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
46%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
45%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
44%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
43%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
42%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
41%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
40%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
39%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
38%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
37%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
36%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
35%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
34%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
33%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
32%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
31%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
30%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
29%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
28%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
27%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
26%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
25%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
24%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
23%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
22%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
21%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
20%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
19%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
18%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
17%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
16%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
15%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
14%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
13%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
12%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
11%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
10%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
9%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
8%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
7%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
6%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
5%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
4%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
3%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
2%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
1%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12
0%	Chico	Pack	1.05	2.1	12	12	12

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sales returns are unaffiliated. Yearly highs and lows vary. The previous 12 months plus current month.  
 trading day. Where a split or stock dividend happened to occur, the previous 12 months are used. The year's high-low range is used.  
 dividends are shown for the prior stock split. Unusual other events are shown for the prior stock split. Unusual other events are shown for the prior stock split.

The list of dividends is annual disbursements based on the following:

- a - dividend cash (stock)
- b - dividend cash (stock) and dividend plus stock dividends
- c - non-cash dividend
- d - called
- e - very heavy loss
- f - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months
- g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 10% non-resident tax
- h - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend
- i - dividend declared this year, omitted, deferred, or not yet taken or later dividend
- j - dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulation
- k - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range is used
- l - next day delivery
- m - the stock is not listed
- n - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months
- o - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split
- p - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value as to dividend or ex-dividend date
- q - trading board
- r - no trading
- s - no trading or membership or being reorganized by the Board of Directors or by the Securities Commission or by the Securities Act or otherwise caused by such cause
- t - when delisted
- u - without warrants
- v - no dividend or ex-rights
- w - without warrants
- x - without warrants
- y - without warrants
- z - without warrants



## Executives Call on Politicians In Japan to Settle Disputes

**Agence France-Press**  
TOKYO — Japanese business leaders, alarmed by the dollar's fall to new lows against the yen, called on the country's leading politicians Monday to form a stable government as soon as possible to help rescue the struggling economy.

"The political parties must behave in a responsible fashion to end this situation," said Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, referring to the political situation resulting from Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's resignation Saturday.

Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of Toyota Motor Corp. and of the Keidanren, Japan's federation of economic organizations, said that a "definite external policy by the government" was needed to stop the yen from rising further.

Mr. Toyoda said he feared the yen's rise would not only "stir up insecurity in the Japanese business world" but would also "spill over into the global economy."

A strong yen hurts Japan's export-oriented economy by making Japanese products more expensive and less affordable to foreign buyers.

Amid growing fears that the yen's rise would undermine the fragile economic recovery now

taking place, at least two major Japanese exporters disclosed plans Monday to move more of their production offshore.

Canon Inc. announced plans to increase the use of foreign-made parts for camera production from 15 percent to 40 percent over the next three years to cope with the stronger yen and said its camera-making unit in

southern Japan would buy more parts from Canon's production bases in Taiwan, China and Malaysia.

Meanwhile, a senior executive at Mitsubishi Electric Corp., the country's third-largest maker of electric machinery, said that company was making similar plans. He said that decline of one yen in the dollar's value cost Mitsubishi about 2 billion yen (\$20 million) in sales.

Other businessmen called for a further cut in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate, which has been at a record low of 1.75 percent since September, to ease upward pressure on the Japanese currency and invigorate the economy.

The latest developments came amid the dollar's plunge on Monday to close below 100 yen in Tokyo for the first time since the early 1940s. Although the dollar fell briefly below that symbolic level several times in trading elsewhere last week, the decline to 99.50 yen in Tokyo triggered new fears.

Meanwhile, Japan remained gripped by the global ramifications of its political and economic problems. "I hope we are not heading for the collapse of the world economy," said Tadahiro Sekimoto, president of the electronics giant NEC Corp.

Almost all other Asian markets were down sharply Monday afternoon.

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## Electronics Firms In Japan Turning Efforts to Gadgets

**Los Angeles Times Service**

TOKYO — The fog over Japan's long-suffering electronics industry is beginning to lift, with new optimism being reflected by an outpouring of innovative gadgets — some useful, some a bit wacky.

Sharp Corp. this month is introducing a device to transmit recorded video images over telephone lines, and a number of companies are introducing an array of products that highlight Japan's dominance in liquid crystal display technology.

Electronics manufacturers here hope such products will help boost a nascent industry recovery. Leading companies recently reported mixed performances for the year ended March 31, but most have forecast increased profits for the current financial year.

"In general, the numbers were slightly better than the companies had forecast," Chuck Goto, an analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities, said of last year's results. "As far as this year goes, there's a kind of cautious optimism at the moment."

Whether the optimism is borne out will depend on whether the new products generate excitement among consumers, analysts say.

Among the new products are Sharp Corp.'s \$433 ViewCam TelePort. Unlike conventional videophones, which require the person or object being viewed to be in front of the camera, Sharp's new setup allows images already recorded on videotape to be transmitted over a phone line in the form of still pictures.

Capitalizing on fear of earthquakes, Twinbird Industries Ltd. is selling a \$317 outdoor sports lantern equipped with a spotlight, fluorescent light, emergency siren, AM-FM radio, and miniature color television.

"Development was triggered by a newspaper article saying that at the time of the Tokachi earthquake, it would have been good if people had had a radio, lantern and television all in one device," a company official said, referring to the 1993 quake that devastated a small island in northern Japan. Initial sales of the device have exceeded expectations.

Tiny but high-quality liquid crystal displays are "a new product that people are

Whether the optimism is borne out will depend on whether the new products excite consumers.

finding different ways of using." Mr. Goto said. New products range from increasingly sophisticated video cameras with liquid crystal screens instead of viewfinders to frivolous gift items such as Casio Computer Co.'s \$150 "Can-Tele," a television with a one-inch (2.5-centimeter) screen mounted in a beverage can.

Aside from new products, another reason for the improved outlook for Japanese electronics firms, analysts say, is that many have cut costs significantly over the past several years and can achieve respectable profits even if sales remain flat.

Joichi Aoi, chairman of Toshiba Corp., said the worst was over for the industry. "But because of price competition, the recovery of earnings is lagging behind," he said.

## Ford to Put \$50 Million In China Parts Firms

**Bloomberg Business News**

BEIJING — Ford Motor Co. said Monday it would invest \$50 million in joint ventures to make car parts in Shanghai, in response to China's new policy of encouraging foreign companies to start making parts before they make cars.

Meanwhile, it was announced that 20 of the world's largest carmakers would meet here in November to present plans for building a car tailored to the needs of China's 500 million families. Production is expected to start before the end of the century, a government official said.

"We want to cooperate with a foreign partner in the design process to develop a new vehicle that Chinese people can afford," an official at the vehicle department of the Ministry of Machine Building said.

"This is a clever way to get the world's major producers to pay to give ideas to China," said Bernard Vernoux, a representative of the French automaker Renault SA. "They want a car retailing for under \$8,000 with air conditioning and an engine large enough to perform on highways. It seems a bit of a dream."

Ford signed agreements with Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp.'s Yan Feng Division to make plastic interior parts and with Shanghai Yao Hua Glassworks to make safety glass. Both Ford ventures are expected to start this year.

Ford also said it was interested in starting vehicle assembly in China as soon as possible and was negotiating electronic parts, engine management systems and air-conditioning ventures.

Last week, China unveiled a seven-year automobile industry blueprint that banned new-car assembly projects until 1996 and set a local-content requirement of at least 40 percent on cars made in China after that time. In addition, companies with parts ventures in China will get priority treatment after 1996 for their applications to set up assembly plants.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
19000	2500	22000		
12000	2400	21000		
10000	2300	20000		
8000	2200	19000		
6000	2100	18000		
4000	2000	17000		
2000	1900	16000		
0	1800	15000		
1994	1994	1994		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,647.48	8,861.00	-2.48
Singapore	Straits Times	2,208.71	2,245.82	-1.65
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,957.40	2,017.90	-3.00
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,300.96	20,766.75	-2.24
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,003.52	1,015.93	-1.18
Bangkok	SET	1,254.61	1,282.54	-2.92
Seoul	Composite Stock	931.84	919.95	+1.20
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,866.85	5,908.35	-0.62
Manila	PSE	2,749.45	2,789.14	-1.42
Jakarta	Stock Index	464.39	488.67	-4.96
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,961.30	2,038.77	-3.80
Bombay	National Index	1,984.60	1,998.91	-0.72

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- Nissan Motor Co. set up a subsidiary in Hong Kong to manage the distribution of vehicles and parts in China. Meanwhile, Marubeni Corp. plans to promote sales of Nissan cars in Vietnam.
- Hong Kong appointed a three-member panel to study the way the government sells land, in the wake of the ability of a consortium of developers to push prices lower at a sale last month.
- PT Barito Pacific Timber's net profit nearly quadrupled in 1993 to 310 billion rupiah (\$143 million) as strong plywood sales led to a 27 percent increase in overall sales.
- Petron Corp., the refining arm of Philippine National Oil Co., plans to price its initial public offering of 20 percent of the company next month at 9 pesos (34 cents), to raise 9 billion pesos.
- Taiwan plans to ease restrictions on the number and location of foreign bank branches in a move aimed at joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- Nisshe Iwai Corp. will set up three cable television operations this year with an initial investment of 10 billion yen (\$10 million).
- Japan's motor vehicle exports in May fell 17 percent from a year earlier, for their 14th consecutive monthly decline. AFP, APN

## Indonesia Cuts Import Duties

**The Associated Press**

JAKARTA — The government said Monday it was lowering import duties on a wide range of goods to bolster economic growth.

Duties on passenger cars and station wagons were cut 25 percent, while those on textile machines and parts were reduced by from 10 percent to 25 percent. Import duties on agricultural machines were cut by from 5 percent to 20 percent, while those on palm and coconut oils and basic pharmaceutical materials were abolished.

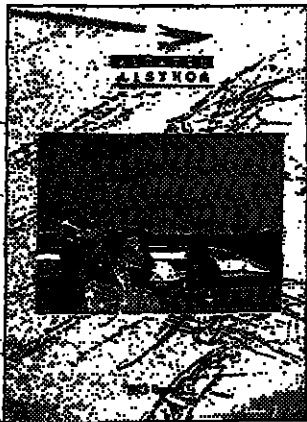
"This is a follow-up to measures already taken to improve industrial efficiency and boost investment and economic growth," Saleh Affif, an economic official, said.

## Annual Reports

### ALCATEL ALSTHOM

Alcatel Alsthom is an international producer of technologically advanced infrastructure equipment for the communications systems, energy and transport sectors. The group ranks among the world leaders in all of its areas of activities.

With 196,500 employees, Alcatel Alsthom is active in over 100 countries around the world. In 1993, with sales of FF 156.3 billion, Alcatel Alsthom's net income amounted to FF 7 billion and placed it among the world's forty largest companies. 1



### BNP

1993 results were in line with preliminary estimates and were affected by the depressed economic climate in Continental Europe and especially in France.

Increased allocations to provisions were responsible for a decline in net income despite progress achieved by the Group in terms of both banking income which rose 4.9% to FF 41,675 million and net operating income which advanced 8.5% to FF 12,457 million. Above all, 1993 was for BNP the year of privatization which was as much a technical as a popular success and put BNP on an equal footing with its large international competitors. Consequently, BNP's goal is to ensure its development through a recovery of its profitability. To do so, BNP will be focusing its strategy on its two core businesses: retail banking in France and international banking for large corporate and institutional clients. 2



### CNP

In 1993, Premium income: FRF 64.3 bn  
Net profit (Group Share): FRF 1.262 bn  
Assets managed: FRF 217 bn

CNP is France's leading personal insurer thanks to its expertise constantly renewed by the drive toward innovation. Its market share reached 17% in 1993. CNP's statute has changed: it became a limited liability company in 1992. CNP's imminent listing on the Paris Stock Exchange and the strengthening of its capital base will guarantee its coming developments. 3



### elf

Elf Aquitaine is one of the 10 largest oil & gas companies worldwide, and one of France's leading industrial groups in terms of sales and market capitalization. Since February 22, 1994, Elf is now a private enterprise, comprising over 800 companies, active around the world.

A major integrated oil company active from wellhead to gasoline pump, Elf carries out complementary operations in basic and specialty chemicals, health, beauty products and bio-activities. Key consolidated figures 1993: Sales: FF 209 675 Bn  
Operating income: FF 6 418 Bn  
Net income: FF 1 070 Bn  
Chairman and CEO: Philippe Jaffré. 4



### LAFARGE COPPÉE

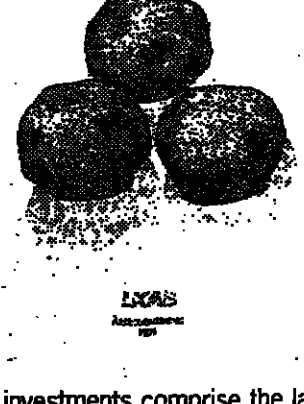
Lafarge Coppée is one of the World's foremost producers of building materials. For over 160 years our products have been improving the quality of life by enhancing safety, comfort and aesthetic appeal. By focusing on customers and building on our expertise in industry and services, we bring all of our clients—notably professionals in construction, civil engineering and related industries—products uniquely suited to their needs. We hold leading positions in each of our core businesses: cement, concrete and aggregates, gypsum, calcium silicates and formulated ready-to-use products. By expanding our product line and moving into high-growth markets, Lafarge Coppée is pursuing a strategy built on commitment to progress and long-term goals, as well as a concern for the well-being of society and the environment. 5



### LKAB

LKAB is one of the world's leading producers of highly upgraded iron ore products. More than 85 percent are delivered to European steel mills, but LKAB also exports to more distant markets such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Gross revenues in 1993 were MSEK 3,627 (3,737). Income after financial items improved by 52 percent to MSEK 608 (399), mainly due to greatly reduced costs, a slightly higher dollar and higher financial income. LKAB's ongoing capital investments comprise the largest industrial investment project in Sweden at the present time and include a new main level and a new pelletizing plant in Kiruna. 6



### LYONNAISE DES EAUX

Lyonnaise des Eaux is an industrial group which is present in over 80 countries. Associating construction and services gives Lyonnaise des Eaux the capacity to contribute to long-term improvement of community life and the environment.

Two main sectors of activity: Services: services to communities in the field of environment (water, waste management, energy technologies), services to society at large (cable and broadcast TV, health-care, mortuary services...) Construction: buildings and civil engineering, road-building, concessionary operations (toll-roads and car parks), industrial activities, offshore works. 93.6 bn FF, in 1993 revenues, a workforce of 120,000 employees. 7

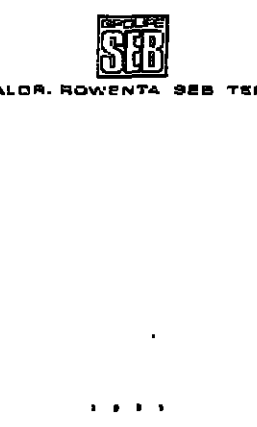


### SEB

With sales totalling FF 8,388 million in 1993, net income of FF 331 million, and 10,000 employees, Groupe SEB ranks among the world leaders in the small household equipment sector.

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## SPORTS

## Sánchez Vicario Joins Wimbledon Upset Ranks

Washington Post Service  
**WIMBLEDON, England** — The most mesmerizing Monday in tennis ended with Martina Navratilova still rolling along her merry way, with Andre Agassi rock and rolling right out of the tournament with a gaggle of screaming teenagers not far behind and with top-seeded Pete Sampras steamrolling yet another mostly helpless opponent.

They played 16 singles matches Monday in the fourth round for men and women on a lovely afternoon of blue skies and freshening breezes. When the final fuzzy ball had been put away, three American men — Sampras, Michael Chang and Todd Martin — and five American women — Navratilova, Lori McNeil, Zina Garrison-Jackson, Gigi Fernandez and Lindsay Davenport had advanced to the quarterfinals.

Davenport's victory came against Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, a 6-1, 6-3 destruction that was never especially close. Davenport, who only graduated from high school a week ago, advanced to her second Grand Slam quarterfinal of the year. She lost to Steffi Graf in Australia in January.

Another two of Wimbledon's more compelling first-week stories continued, as well. Garrison-Jackson and McNeil, childhood friends from Houston, both had significant victories after struggling. McNeil early, Garrison-Jackson late.

Garrison-Jackson eliminated the highest women's seed left in the tournament, No. 2 Amanda Sanchez Vicario of Spain, the French Open champion, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3. Last week, McNeil had humped off top-seeded Steffi Graf in the first round. On Monday, down a break and trailing 4-2 in the first, she rallied for a 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-4) victory over left-handed Florencia Labat of Argentina.

But Bryan Shelton, the native Alabamian who had gone farther in this tournament than any black American man since Arthur Ashe in 1976, was eliminated by Christian Bergstrom of Sweden in a grueling 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 10-8 match that lasted three hours, 38 minutes.

Navratilova, playing in her 22d Wimbledon and almost certainly her last in singles, needed only 44 minutes to dispatch long-time foe Helena Sukova, who's mother once taught Navratilova in Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-2. Perhaps Navratilova was recalling Sukova knocking her out of last year's U.S. Open in the fourth round; this day her opponent was broken in her first service game and stood no chance almost from the moment they started playing.

"I don't think I've ever quite handled Helena like this before," Navratilova said. "It was nice to have one so easy."

Sampras had much the same sort of breathe-easy day in a 6-4, 6-1, 7-6 (7-5) match that took only 1:29 to complete. Hitting 77 percent of his first serves in, with 18 aces, Sampras has now gone four matches without losing a set.

Said Agassi: "He's clearly the best player in the world, playing a level above anyone else right now. Somebody is gonna have to play above their game to beat him, but it's certainly possible."

The one American the English crowds hated to see go was Agassi, all baggy shorts, scraggly beard, flowing ponytail and dangling earring. None of the above accouterments did him much good on Centre Court against Martin, who triumphed 6-3, 7-5, 6-7 (7-0), 4-6, 6-1.

When someone asked Martin if he felt like the man who just shot Bambi, he said, "In my eyes, there aren't too many similarities between Andre and Bambi."

In Agassi's eyes, all he saw was an elevation of Martin's serve and volley game in the fifth set, not to mention some of the hardest ground strokes and longest stretches at the net to put away potential passing shots ever seen at Wimbledon.

"Watch the fifth set again and count how many outright winners he hit and watch his level of play," Agassi said. "The guy served incredible, hit incredible returns, hit incredible ground strokes. It's tough to play a guy like this on grass courts, no question."

"His serve big and has incredible reach, and if the ball is anywhere near his wheelhouse, it's going to come back pretty hard. He doesn't move very well. But that's how he avoids movement, by dictating the point."

Martin was dictating play winning the first two sets and went up a break early on Agassi's first serve in the third set. But Agassi managed to return some of Martin's serves for winners and started to get some confidence and a huge boost from the crowd.

When Agassi clinched the

fourth set, the roar — punctuated by squeals — from Centre Court could be heard all around the grounds, but Martin was fazed by none of it.

"It's nice to play a match once in awhile when the crowd is not on your side," said Martin, who won the Queen's warm-up event on grass two weeks ago.

Navratilova, 37 and going for her 10th Wimbledon singles title, is getting excited about moving into a quarterfinal match against another Czech rival, Jana Novotna, who also would dearly love to get back in the final. Novotna knocked Navratilova out of the semis here last year and will forever be remembered for crying on the shoulder of the Dutchess of Kent after losing in the final to Graf.

"I've stopped thinking it's my last Wimbledon," Navratilova said. "I am absolutely in the now. I want the next match. That's all I'm thinking about."

In Tuesday's other three quarters, McNeil will play Larisa Neiland of Ukraine; Conchita Martinez of Spain, now the highest-seeded left at No. 3, will play Davenport; and Gigi Fernandez will play Garrison-Jackson.

— LEONARD SHAPIRO



Lindsay Davenport, putting power behind her shots Monday, defeated Gabriela Sabatini.

## Blacks Now Play A Stronger Role On the Tennis Stage

By Leonard Shapiro  
 Washington Post Service

**WIMBLEDON, England** — The arrival of Lori McNeil, Zina Garrison-Jackson and Bryan Shelton in the fourth round of the world's most venerated tennis tournament made headlines all over the world last week. The route each took to get there may be even more remarkable considering their starting points.

Much has been made of the Wimbledon upsets pulled off by Shelton and McNeil, a 30-year-old native of Houston who knocked off top-seeded and top-ranked Steffi Graf in the first round, the first time anyone had ever eliminated the defending champion that early in the tournament.

The next day, Shelton, 28, from Huntsville, Alabama, who had to go through qualifying to play in this event, eliminated the 1991 champion and second seed Michael Stich of Germany — in straight sets, no less. Shelton continued with a victory over Karim Alami of Morocco and Jason Stoltenberg of Australia before falling Monday in the fourth round to Christian Bergstrom of Sweden in a hard-fought five-set match.

Garrison-Jackson, also 30 and from the same Houston public parks program that spawned McNeil, has quietly made her way to the round of 16. She's been here and beyond before; in 1990 she became the first black woman since Althea Gibson in 1957 and 1958 to reach the final of a Grand Slam event.

But never before have three black American players gone so deep into the draw at Wimbledon. While all three players have generally downplayed the significance of that accomplishment, many people back home are wondering whether their success might inspire other minority athletes to take up a sport that has traditionally been out of their milieu, and their price range.

All three players said they had role models of their own. The late Arthur Ashe was on all their lists. So too were far more obscure heroes.

For Garrison-Jackson and McNeil, it was John Wilkerson, the Texas Southern tennis coach who also ran a free program for youngsters at MacGregory Park in Houston, a public tennis facility not far from some of the inner city's toughest territory.

Garrison-Jackson was 10 when she started to play. "I was sitting in the stands watching," she once told Tennis magazine. (AP)

"John came up and asked me what I thought I was doing using up the athlete's air. Then he asked me if I wanted to come out and hit a few balls. So I did, and I went back every day."

Garrison-Jackson's mother was retired and living on a Social

Security pension. The family sold chicken dinners at the park to raise money for equipment, clothes and travel. When that wasn't enough, Wilkerson more than occasionally dipped into his pocket for Garrison-Jackson and others in his program.

McNeil recalled getting started much the same way. Though her father, Charlie, had played for the San Diego Chargers, it was hardly an era of big salaries for professional athletes. McNeil, like Garrison-Jackson, also depended on Wilkerson for most of her tennis needs.

Shelton had it slightly easier. The son of a retired army technician, he was an all-around athlete who started playing tennis at 9. When he was 14, he caught the eye of Bill Tym, the one-time tennis coach at the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, who bought the Huntsville Athletic Club in 1979. Tym coached the youngster until Shelton went to Georgia Tech on full scholarship, earning a degree in industrial engineering.

What is missing from these tales of young minority athletes struggling to make it in a sport generally dominated by players from far more affluent families? Early help from the U.S. Tennis Association.

Only in the past six years has the organization made a concerted effort to identify and support promising young minority athletes in a program initiated by Ashe in 1987. Chanda Rubin, an 18-year-old from Louisiana is now on the women's circuit and is clearly a USTA minority success story. But there are still many people who believe the organization is not doing enough.

In May, Sports Illustrated reported that the USTA spends less than one percent of its \$91 million annual budget — about \$500,000 a year — on minority programs in the United States.

Garrison-Jackson directs her own program in Houston, the Zina Garrison All Court Tennis Academy. It runs on an after-school basis for most of the year, with a concentrated summer program for predominantly minority players.

Garrison-Jackson has almost 500 kids enrolled in a program that also emphasizes education, with 200 more on a waiting list to get in. The operating costs run about \$250,000 a year, almost all raised from corporate and private donations. The USTA, she said, has never offered help and so far, she's never felt compelled to ask for it.

McNeil and Shelton say they devote as much of their free time as possible to helping minority youngsters learn the game. They give clinics, speak in schools, contribute equipment and solicit donations from their various sponsors.

## Magic Johnson Buys A Stake in Lakers

The Associated Press

**INGLEWOOD, California** — Magic Johnson realized his longtime dream to own part of a National Basketball Association team, purchasing a part interest in the Los Angeles Lakers, it was announced Monday.

Johnson will hold the title of vice president and will work in "various management areas where his expertise could be beneficial to the Lakers," the team announced.

Those duties will include college and professional player evaluation assistance to the Lakers' general manager, Jerry West, assisting the coaching staff, marketing and public relations. Sale of part interest in the team is subject to league approval, the Lakers said.

"His energy, enthusiasm and love of the Lakers cannot help but make our organization stronger," the team's majority owner, Jerry Buss, said of Johnson.

"Being an owner in professional sports has always been my ultimate goal, so this is like a dream come true," Johnson said. "That fact that it is with the Lakers, and in partnership with someone I respect as much

as Dr. Buss, makes it all the more special."

"Also, this is a great day for African Americans," he added, "as it demonstrates the ability to accomplish what you set out to do if you work hard enough and have patience."

Johnson's stake in the team was not disclosed, but probably would be less than 10 percent, the Los Angeles Times reported on Sunday.

Johnson led the Lakers to five NBA championships in the 1980s. He retired in 1992 after he was diagnosed with the AIDS virus.

■ **Pippen Trade Offer Cited**

The All-Star forward Scottie Pippen is being offered as trade bait by the Chicago Bulls, according to a report published on Monday. Reuters reported from Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune quoted an unnamed general manager of another team as saying Pippen was being shopped by the Bulls ahead of Wednesday's NBA draft. The team, which captured three straight NBA championships before this year, had no comment.

## SIDELINES

## U.S. Trade Body Investigates PGA

NEW YORK (APF) — The Federal Trade Commission is investigating the PGA Tour for possible "unfair methods of competition," according to a report published Monday.

Brandweek Magazine said the FTC was speaking with golfers, television network executives, PGA officials and tournament organizers in its investigation into the \$500 million circuit. The inquiry is aimed at nontour events that pay rights fees for PGA players and in turn sell television rights to their events. Those events include the Shark Shootout, backed by Greg Norman, the World Golf Championship, the U.S.-Japan Senior Golf Cup, and several Skins Game-style events and tournaments.

Most events are produced by independent groups that buy television time and sell advertising for a profit. The PGA is registered as a nonprofit entity.

## North Korea to Quit Asian Games

TAIPEI (AP) — North Korea has decided to pull out of the Asian Games in Hiroshima, Japan, in October, a senior North Korean sports official said on Monday.

Chang Ung, secretary-general of the North Korean Olympic Committee, declined in a telephone interview to give a reason for not entering the games. It was not known whether the decision amounted to a boycott related to the international furor over North Korea's nuclear program. Chang is in Taiwan for a meeting of officials of the East Asian Games, which are to be held in Pyongyang in 1995.

## For the Record

David Frost held off Greg Norman for a one-stroke victory in the Greater Hartford Open on Sunday, in Cromwell, Connecticut. Frost shot a final-round 69 to set a 72-hole record at 12-under-par 268.

Leo Gomez of Venezuela survived a seventh-round knockdown and fought to a draw against challenger Kart Chatbandit of Thailand on Monday in Bangkok, retaining his WBA junior flyweight crown.

Al Unser Jr. held off his Penske teammate Emerson Fittipaldi's late challenge to win his fourth IndyCar race of the year in the Portland 200 on Sunday. (Reuters)

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"Do I have to clean my room? Couldn't I just tell everybody that I'm remodeling?"

JUMBLE

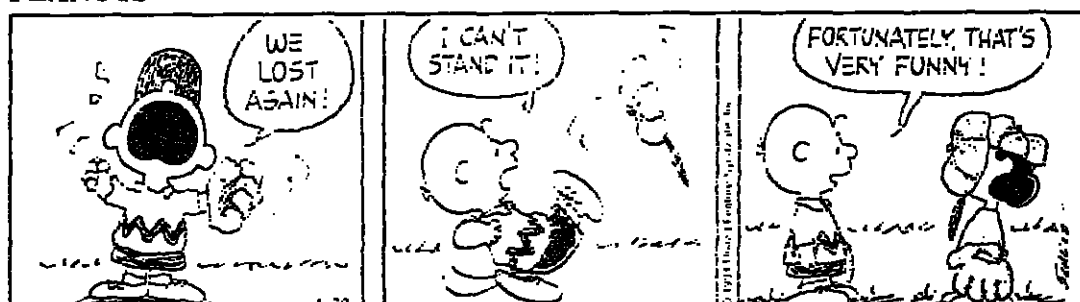
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Print answers here: \_\_\_\_\_

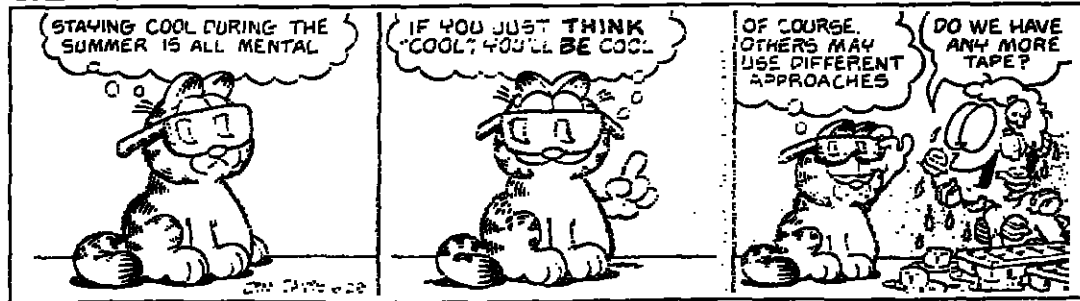
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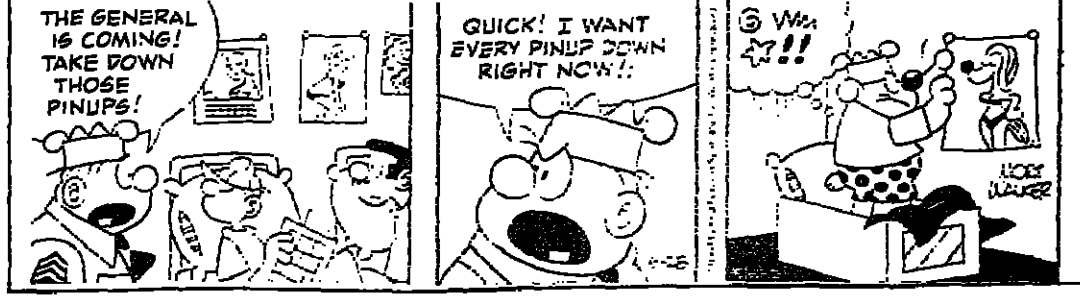
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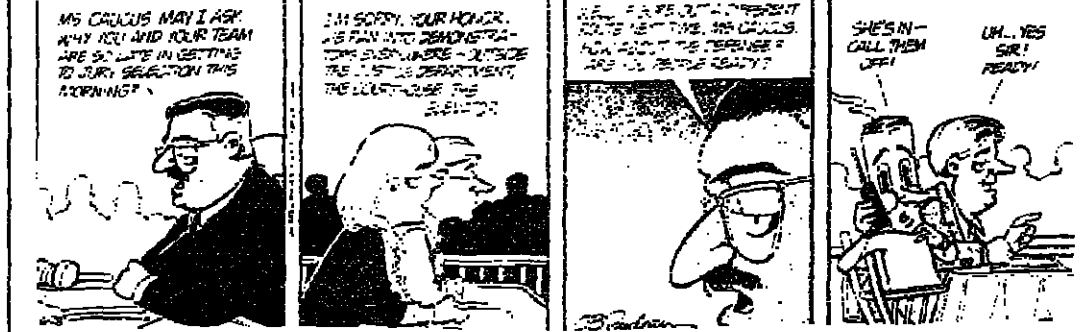
GARFIELD



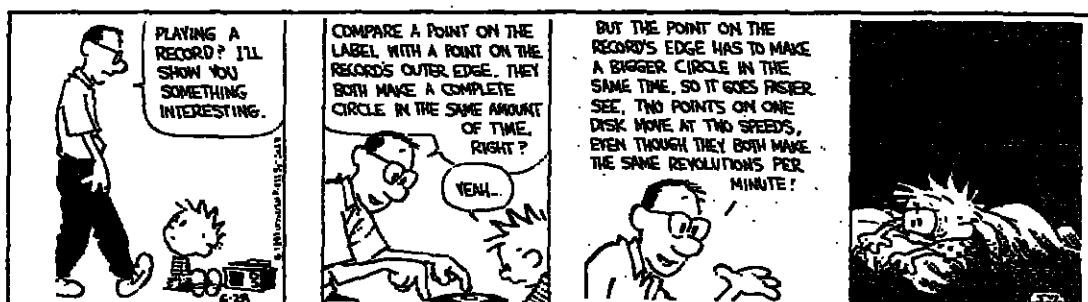
BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



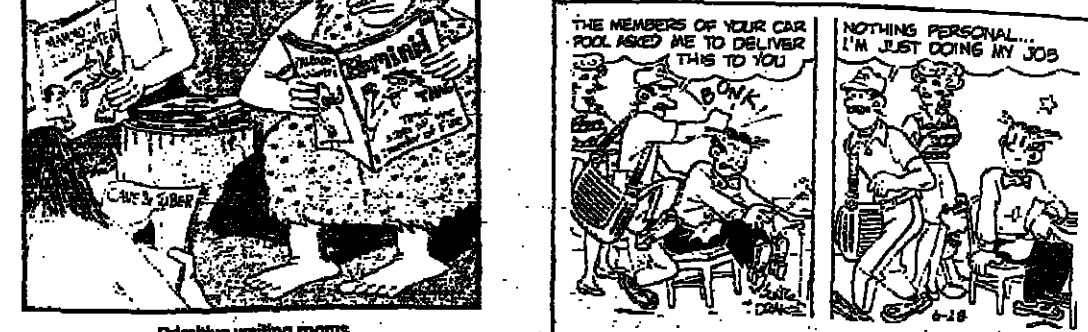
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THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



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هكذا في الاجل

# SPORTS WORLD CUP

## For U.S. Underdogs, Some Tough Lessons Learned at the Rose Bowl

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

PASADENA, California — Their anticlimactic 1-0 loss to Romania began with the Americans exhibiting a peculiar nonchalance. It was 46 unbearable degrees on the floor of the Rose Bowl (115 degrees Fahrenheit) Sunday and they had that silly big-timing look to them, as if they were posturing, acting out the role of contender when they should instead have been living it, going for it.

The answer is that they were nervous, of course, like high school boys in tuxedos. Everybody in America was watching (at least it seemed that way), they'd spent six years maturing toward this graduation day — then they smashed up the car.

But that's not the end of it. They'll be grounded for a few days, forced to sweat out the possibility that their immaturity will keep them from moving up to the second round and nobody to blame but themselves (tsk tsk). They'll learn their lesson. Then, more likely than not, they'll play Brazil in suburban San Francisco in a July 4 take-it-or-leave-it opportunity grander than any American soccer lover ever could have dreamed.

An elaborate blend of results among the other five groups on Tuesday and Wednesday still could prevent the Americans from playing again. From the play of last week's upset of Colombia, they would become the first best nation ever to fall out in the first round. Even if they do advance for the first time in 64 years — a second-round match against Germa-

ny on July 2 in Chicago is the other possibility — they will play without midfielder John Harkes, their leader and most vital field player, suspended after the lamest of yellow cards.

Unwittingly, Harkes added to his team's hollow cockiness when a corner ricocheted out to him in the eighth minute, on the edge of the box. He placed and fired it off the call of a sliding Romanian, his elbow slamming off the near post. The U.S.-record audience of 93,869 responded with chants of "U.S.A., U.S.A." — a chorus building since Wednesday's surprise 2-1 taking of Colombia. Later they realized that Harkes's was the best chance they would see.

Their newly beloved players appeared uptight as they marched into the Rose Bowl. Others might call it overconfidence, but when the game begins and the opponent is better, that cockiness hollows out and the effort grows brittle.

"We thought we were going to go forward and beat this team, forgetting they're a better team than we are," said Tab Ramos, U.S. midfielder. "I don't think we remembered that we had to be humble. I didn't like the atmosphere. We are the underdogs all the way. We must remember that."

No American soccer player has ever experienced anything like the greeting they received Sunday. The Rose Bowl has rarely accommodated such one-sided support in any sport. American football included. There seemed to be thousands of American flags, and the mention of the U.S. lineup brought louder cheers than any of these players had ever heard until the full

bloom of Wednesday's victory — and these introductions were made before they entered the field.

Yet their team pose was erect, arms crossed, businesslike — lacking the exuberance that seduced the crowd last week. The game began and they were playing with none of the exaggerated, almost clumsy energy that had blunted Colombia. Nonetheless, for 16 minutes they controlled play in their new stoic way, and maybe they were good enough to play that way. Then in the 17th minute, surreptitiously, the Romanians gathered around the U.S. box on a long ball from Gheorghe Hagi. They were entrancing, shifting from left to the center to the half-circle, from which Ilie Dumitrescu succeeded in daring the U.S. goalkeeper, Tony Meola, from coming to his six-yard line.

Mesmerized, Paul Caligiuri — who was at risk all day — vacated the left side at Dumitrescu's beckoning. Now Dumitrescu's assisting pass had only to beat Harkes, who shouldn't have been the only defender back there. He looked up to see Dan Petrescu plunging his knife in between the near post and the backtracking Meola.

The mild roaring of a few thousand Romanians was the first reminder of all things Americans dislike about soccer — No. 1 being the fact that a large number of tiny nations are stronger in the world's most popular sport.

Other reminders followed quickly. The United States had been hoping to win Group A and convert a large national TV audience to soccer. Instead, that audience watched the leader protect its one goal

(more power to the Romanians, who won the group as a result) while the loser gave into frustrations and whined about the refereeing. And then there came Harkes's yellow card in the 40th minute, a direct result of the U.S. Soccer Federation's misunderstanding of the rules.

As Hagi was preparing a free kick, Harkes and midfielder Mike Sorber were forming a wall outside their box. The referee, Mario Van Der Ende of the Netherlands, charged Harkes with delay of game, awarding Harkes his second yellow card of the tournament (his first coming for a hard tackle in the 90th minute of the opening match with Switzerland). Later Harkes argued that he had been wrongly punished for jumping in place and that the referee had been baited by Hagi.

But the fact remains that Harkes, coach Bora Milutinovic and the federation's executive director, Hank Steinbrecher, all admitted to believing that two yellow cards received in separate games would not be carried over into the second round.

According to a rule passed by FIFA in December, only single yellow cards are erased after the first round of the World Cup.

Had U.S. administrators understood that rule, they surely would have warned Harkes not to risk a second yellow card under any circumstances. It is a terrible lesson for this essentially neophyte organization to learn at the expense of its best player against the likes of Brazil or Germany.

More bickering followed immediately as U.S. defender Marcelo Balboa tried to calm Harkes, while Harkes told Balboa to get lost. The United States remained tenacious, forcing corner after corner, with Thomas Dooley barely wide trying to head the equalizer in the 77th minute and Ernie Stewart coming almost as close in the 44th and 83d minutes. Eventually Romania was celebrating its victory in the group — a surprise after its dreadful 4-1 loss to Switzerland indoors, in Pontiac, Michigan, on Wednesday — while the Swiss were finishing second in the group, having beaten the United States in the goal-differential tiebreaker.

"I understand that when a team loses, the ambience can be a very negative one," Milutinovic said. "I just want to remind you that we went for four points, and now we have that. The order of finish may not be what we wanted, but now we have to wait and see what happens. I'm almost sure it will mean we play either in Chicago or San Francisco."

It's not such a bad way of looking at it. If the United States wants to make an impact, then this is the best way to make one — against the best team in the tournament. If the U.S. team had been in an easier group, drawing games and advancing without drama, how many new fans would it have converted then? Better for them to be vulnerable — not only in the eyes of their public, but probably in their own minds as well. They certainly didn't react well to their bit part as favorites on Sunday.



The U.S. forward Ernie Stewart covered his face after a miss in the 1-0 loss, which dropped the Americans to third place.



Colombia's Herman Gaviria (5) and Adolfo Valencia (11) collided with Switzerland's Alain Geiger. Gaviria scored later.

### U.S. Prospects to Advance

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The United States finished in third place in Group A, with one victory, one tie and one loss (four points). It scored three goals and gave up three.

The top two teams with the most points in each of the six groups advance to the second round, along with the four best third-place teams. Tiebreakers are determined by, in order: goal differential, goals scored, head-to-head, lots.

For the United States to not qualify for the second round, third-place teams in at least four other groups would need at least four points with better goal differentials. That means at least four of the following five scenarios would have to occur:

- 1) Group B: Cameroon beats Russia by at least three goals AND Sweden does not lose by more than one goal to Brazil.
- 2) Group C: South Korea beats Germany by one goal and Germany scores at least two AND Spain beats Bolivia OR South Korea beats Germany by one goal and Germany scores at least two AND Bolivia beats Spain by at least two goals.
- 3) Group D: Bulgaria ties or beats Argentina AND Nigeria ties or beats Greece.
- 4) Group E: Either Ireland-Norway or Italy-Mexico ends in a victory and the other game ends in a tie, with the tie game finishing 3-3 or higher; OR both games end 3-3 or higher.
- 5) Group F: Saudi Arabia beats Belgium or plays a 1-1 or higher tie AND the Netherlands beats Morocco or plays a 2-2 or higher tie.

## Good-Bye, Colombia: The Show of Skill Came Too Late

By Jay Privman

New York Times Service

PALO ALTO, California — They came as one of the favorites in the World Cup, they saw their standing evaporate in the heat of the Rose Bowl, they conquered the best team in their opening-round group and now they are gone. Say good-bye to Colombia, the best team to not qualify for the second round.

The Colombians, losers of their first two games, waited too late to show the world just how good they are. Sunday afternoon at Stanford Stadium, the deft passing of midfielder Carlos Valderrama, the wicked speed of forward Faustino Asprilla and a smothering defense carried Colombia past Switzerland, 2-0, in the final first-round match for both Group A teams.

And it is all for naught. The Colombians get a one-way ticket back to Bogotá, and all the ridicule they can handle from angry fans in their homeland. Switzerland, meanwhile, advanced to the next round, but fell from first to

second in Group A because of Romania's 1-0 victory Sunday over the United States. Romania, third in the four-team Group A entering play on Sunday, vaulted to first and will remain at the Rose Bowl to begin the second round.

Switzerland finishes with as many points as the United States, but is in second place because of a better goal differential against its opponents. The Swiss likely will play in Washington and the United States could end up coming here to play Brazil, which has steamrolled its way to two overpowering victories thus far.

This was a bitter fortnight for the Colombians. They were considered one of the favorites in the tournament, but their first two losses effectively eliminated them from advancing to the single-elimination second round. They lost to Romania, 3-1, then to the United States, 2-1, a game their coach, Francisco Maturana, called "a disaster."

Maturana then said he would quit at the end of the World Cup after coaching the national team for eight years.

"I had planned to leave," Maturana said Sunday. "This had nothing to do with our play in the World Cup."

The first two games resulted in a loss of national pride, and there was even a death threat against midfielder Gabriel Gómez, 34, started and played all 90 minutes against Romania, but sat out the game against the United States and was not even with the team Sunday.

Gómez was "staying here with his family in the United States," Maturana said. "Obviously, emotionally, he's not doing very well. He's considering retirement now due to the fact that other people are controlling his life."

Colombia needed all its stars in alignment to advance. Its only chance was to beat Switzerland, and have Romania lose to the United States. Within five minutes of the conclusion of the game here, the Colombians knew they were out.

But Colombia played to its pretournament notices on Sunday. The Colombians were far more aggressive than Switzerland. They had more chances, with Asprilla keeping the Swiss on their heels, and the Colombians' stamina won out when they scored goals in the waning moments of both halves.

The Colombians also clogged up the middle of the field when defending. Switzerland had trouble attacking from the wings, and the Swiss managed only seven shots on goal.

Colombia, pressing from the start, had one goal called offside and was stopped by goalkeeper Marco Pascolo on several point-blank shots but finally broke through in the 44th minute for the first goal of the game. Valderrama had a free kick slightly to the right of midfield and 35 yards out. He lofted a chip shot that fell directly in the path of a streaking Herman Gaviria, who headed the ball off Pascolo's hands and into the net.

Colombia was essentially playing

with a one-man advantage at the time of the goal. The Swiss midfielder Ciriacu Sforza had been struck in the nose by Valderrama moments earlier, and was slow to get off the turf, but the referee, Peter Mikkelsen of Denmark, let play continue. The Swiss fans, outraged by the call, whistled at Valderrama every time he touched the ball in the second half.

Sforza and Valderrama had a nasty battle all afternoon. Sforza took down Valderrama late in the first half, and when there was no call, Valderrama tried to kick Sforza, again without penalty. The bitterness carried over at the end of the game, when both teams exited the field without the traditional exchange of jerseys.

Colombia scored its second goal in penalty time, after 90 minutes had elapsed. Harold Lozano, who had replaced Gaviria in the 79th minute, came down the right side and ripped a shot on the ground and into the lower left-hand corner.

## Heat Has the Coaches Boiling

Fiery Temperatures Are the Tournament's Hottest Topic

The Associated Press

From the Citrus to the Rose to the Cotton bowls, from Soldier Field to Giants Stadium, the most heated topic of the World Cup has been the temperatures.

At some sites, particularly in such torrid spots as Florida, California and Texas, temperatures have soared beyond 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 centigrade) during games. The tournament began in such heat on June 17 and conditions remained almost unbearable for four days.

The heat eased somewhat last week, but the thermometer took off again during the weekend. In Orlando, Florida, the Irish wilted, while the Belgians huffed and puffed through it. The Dutch complained and the Mexicans surged.

With teams from three continents playing at the Citrus Bowl, it was the heat and humidity that turned the World Cup into a melting pot.

Temperatures reached 110 degrees Fahrenheit (43 centigrade) on the field Friday and Irish players could not keep up with Irish willpower. It was no sweat to the team from just across the Gulf of Mexico, and Mexico won, 2-1.

"The Mexicans didn't beat us, the weather did," said Ireland's coach, Jack Charlton.

Complaints were heard at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, as well.

"It was hot, but I don't think the heat bothered us as much as the pollution," the U.S. midfielder Mike Sorber said after the loss to Romania. "A lot of guys were having trouble breathing."

Goalkeeper Tony Meola thought it should have been an edge for the hosts.

"Everybody was talking at halftime about how hot it was," Meola said, noting that readings on the field reached 120 degrees (49 centigrade). "But I really think it affected them more than it did us. I know they're not used to this."

Indeed, But they seemed prepared enough for it.

"It's important to score first, particularly in this heat," said the Romanian midfielder Gheorghe Hagi.

Alan Rothenberg, chief executive of the first World Cup held in the United States, denied that the weather was a deciding factor.

"One team obviously won, the other didn't, but it wasn't because of the weather," he said.

The Irish, he added, even had advantage over Mexico by training for two weeks in Orlando.

"Nonsense," countered the Irish goalkeeper, Pat Bonner, indicating that two weeks do not compare to a life in such conditions.

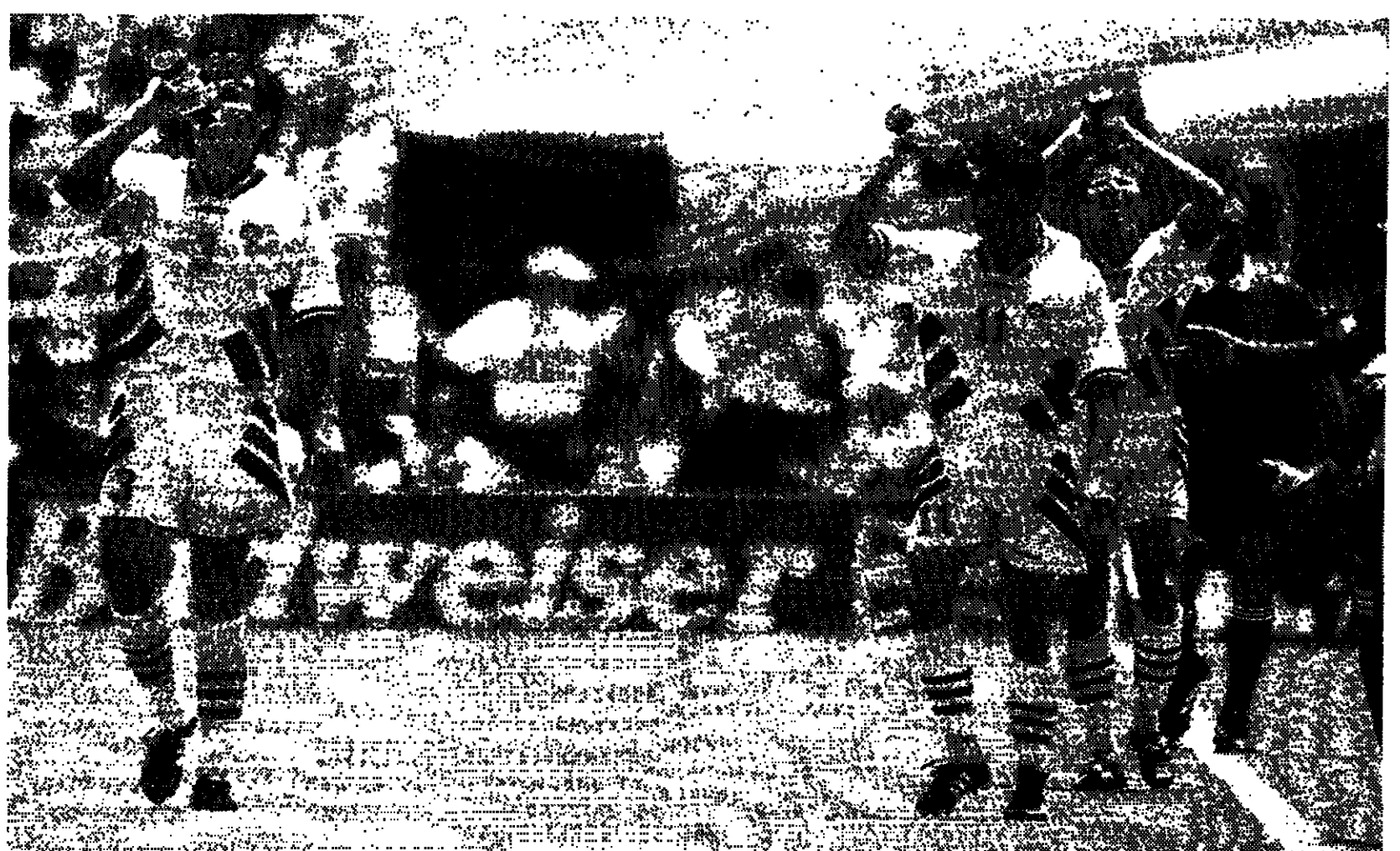
"So far, I have yet to hear a winning coach or player complaining about the heat," Rothenberg said.

Not so, Belgium was complaining bitterly, even though it beat Morocco, 1-0, on June 19. "The Moroccans were able to run a lot better in this heat," said the Belgian coach, Paul Van Himst.

Teams often have complained of the heat at a World Cup, setting kickoffs at high noon in such hot climates have compounded matters.

The world soccer federation's medical chief, Michel D'Hooghe, tried to switch kickoff times up to the last moment, realizing that playing in such conditions could be dangerous. But he had to bow to commercial considerations.

"We had to balance a lot of things," Rothenberg said. "One was the hundreds of millions of television spectators in Europe, Africa and the Middle East for whom a midday start was convenient."



There was scant relief for the Romanians during their game with the U.S. team in heat of up to 115 degrees Fahrenheit (46 centigrade) at the Rose Bowl.



# Neofascists Stir Up Italians in Croatia and Slovenia

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

UMAC, Croatia — The way Giuseppe Rota, principal of the Italian primary school here tells it, about the last thing his small community in sunny Istria needs is Italy's neofascists defending the cause of the coastal region's population.

"Every time there are elections in Italy, they talk about Istria and changing the border and the Osimo Treaty," he remarked. "But changing the border today? What does that mean? Another war? And we are tired of war."

"Fini hasn't come here to talk to us yet," he added.

Fini is Gianfranco Fini, leader of the neofascist National Alliance in Italy, which has re-emerged as a major political force in Italian politics and has won five posts in Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's rightist government.

The alliance has called for a revision of the 1975 Osimo Treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia, under which Italy gave up claims to the Istrian coastal region south of Trieste.

Today, that area is divided between Croatia and Slovenia, two of the states

that emerged in 1991 from a disintegrating Yugoslavia.

Spokesmen for the Berlusconi government say that there is "no question" of changing Italy's borders. But Mr. Fini's words have sent shudders through the newly independent, still fragile nations of Croatia and Slovenia.

The neofascist demands have raised the specter that ethnic nationalism — which has already split Yugoslavia into separate nations and now threatens the two-way partition of Bosnia — could spread to Istria's Italian community and even into Italy itself.

What is clear from even a brief tour of Istria and from talks with Italians in Rijeka, Pula, Umag and Koper across the Slovenian border is that there is a strong nationalistic revival under way among Italians — even though they seem to be somewhat confused about their identity.

For Croatia, the resurgence of the Italian minority issue represents another nightmarish threat to its already fragmented sovereignty. It is now struggling to re-establish authority over one-quarter of Croatia that was seized by its Serb minority.

For Slovenia, the issue has become a barrier to becoming even an associate member of the European Union. The neo-fascists are demanding that Slovenia first resolve the demand of the 30,000 to 40,000 Italians who fled Yugoslavia after World War II and have claims to property there.

Caught between the forces of three conflicting nationalisms, the Italian minority of Istria is seeking to charter an independent course to avoid a potentially violent three-way border conflict.

It is advocating a special transnational status for the whole Istrian area that it hopes will overcome the "narrow nationalism" of Italian, Slovenian and Croatian extremists and will facilitate the integration of both Croatia and Slovenia into the European Union.

"We want a common region of all three parts of Istria," said Mr. Rota, who is also president of the Italian Union of Croatia and Slovenia. "We respect borders even if they divide us, but we want a Benelux status for the three areas." Benelux — Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg — were joined in a special open-borders cus-

tom union before it was superseded by the European Union.

The Istrian Peninsula, a summer playground of Italians, Croats and Slovenes, is indeed a special area in many ways.

With its walled hilltop towns crowned with massive churches, its soaring stone bell towers, cypress trees dotting the landscape and pastel-painted houses, it looks as if it belongs to Italy — a combination of Tuscany and the Ligurian Riviera.

It has been a crossroads and melting pot of empires, republics and civilizations for centuries. Romans, Venetians, French, Italians, Austrians, Yugoslavs and now Croats and Slovenians have taken turns occupying it.

Even in contemporary times, it has gone through a bewildering change of hands.

Take Mr. Rota, for example, whose family has lived in Umag, or Umago as it is still called in Italian, for three generations. His grandfather served in the army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His father served in the Italian military, and he served in the Yugoslav

Army. His son is in the Croatian armed forces.

Until 1952, all schools in Umag were Italian, according to Mr. Rota, and until 1954, when the London agreement was signed dividing the area into Italian and Yugoslav zones, there were 250,000 Italians in Istria.

Today, Umag's Italian community numbers only 2,700 out of a population of 10,000; the total of Italian stock in Croatian Istria is around 40,000, with 3,000 more living just across the border in Slovenia.

But the number of official Italian-Croatians seems to be growing as more Croats born of mixed marriages declare themselves Italian.

In 1991, 19,283 Italians from 22 Istrian communities in both countries took part in elections for Istria's Italian communal "assembly." Last year, the number reached 26,527 from 43 communities.

The Croatian and Slovenian governments, though at odds over their common border in the Adriatic, agreed on one thing — that a transnational body such as the Italian Union represents a challenge to both countries' sovereignty.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### French House Lifts Tapie Immunity

PARIS (Reuters) — The French National Assembly voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to lift the parliamentary immunity of Bernard Tapie on suspicion of business and tax fraud related to the use of his luxury yacht.

The opposition Socialists abstained. Socialist deputies, denouncing the verdict as unnecessary business, a member of the assembly for the small Radical Movement of the Left, demanded Tapie's resignation.

He said he would keep working in the assembly to push a bill mandating the hiring of people under 25, confounding expectations that he would resign his seat to concentrate on the European Parliament, to which he was elected earlier this month.

### Hearings Set in Marcos Rights Abuses

HONOLULU (AP) — Court-appointed lawyers will hear testimony in the Philippines later this year from some of the 9,000 victims of human rights abuses who are seeking compensation from the estate of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines. Mr. Marcos died in exile in Hawaii in 1986.

A jury ruled here in 1992 that he was responsible for thousands of disappearances and summary executions of thousands of people between 1972 and 1986, when he was overthrown. In February, the same jury awarded the plaintiffs \$1.2 billion in exemplary damages, similar to punitive damages. Another jury trial, scheduled to begin Dec. 12, will determine the amount of compensatory damages for medical costs, lost wages and pain and suffering.

Attorneys for the victims say his estate has \$400 million in Swiss bank accounts alone. The Philippine government is seeking the same money, which it says Mr. Marcos looted from the treasury.

### North Yemen Pounds Aden Lines

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni forces battered Aden's defenses on Tuesday in a fresh bid to cut off and control some of their southern foes' key facilities, officials said. Living conditions inside the port city are deteriorating, with residents trying to dig wells to ease an increasingly acute water shortage.

The focus of the northern assaults is a coastal road leading west from Aden to a suburb called Little Aden, where the breakaway south's only oil refinery, Aden's main power station and a military complex are located. Northern units, which have besieged Aden for three weeks in an effort to force their southern foes into submission, reached the road on Saturday before being pushed back.

Repeated cease-fire attempts have failed but southerners still hope that the United Nations Security Council will soon approve measures that will stop the fighting and allow relief supplies to reach Aden. In New York, diplomats were working out a draft resolution that calls for a cease-fire and dialogue, but which appears to offer little to force an end to the fighting.

### Russia Defense Chief Hails NATO Tie

MOSCOW (AP) — Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev hailed NATO's Partnership for Peace program on Tuesday as a bridge that could lead Russia toward prosperity and integration into the international community.

"Russia has understood it is impossible to live in isolation," General Grachev said at a news conference here that also was attended by General George A. Jouhvan, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. General Grachev said that Russia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had agreed to establish liaison offices and hot line telephone links between the Russian General Staff and Supreme Headquarters Allied Forces Europe.

General Jouhvan, who arrived in Moscow on Monday, said Russia that could have a bigger role to play "given its size and interests, its involvement in Europe and the world." But he also stressed that Russia's integration into NATO would be slow and gradual. "Let us have a way to crawl before we walk and walk before we run in this relationship," he said.

### Nigeria Democracy Talks Collapse

ABUJA, Nigeria (Reuters) — A conference called by Nigeria's military rulers to discuss democratic transition but boycotted by the main opposition as a sham was adjourned Tuesday almost before it began.

The conference, the main item on General Sani Abacha's political agenda, was adjourned for two weeks on its second day because of inadequate accommodation and other facilities for the 369 participants.

The early adjournment was criticized by many delegates, some of whom believe the military, which has ruled the oil-rich West African country most of the time since independence in 1960, is playing to the government to prolong its stay in office.

## UN Threatens to Strike Muslim and Serb Snipers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations special envoy in the former Yugoslavia warned Tuesday that escalating Serb-Muslim fighting is seriously undermining the truce in Bosnia, and he told the combatants to stop attacking UN peacekeepers or face NATO air strikes.

The envoy, Yasushi Akashi, spoke before heading to Brussels for meetings with officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to discuss future steps in the peace process.

"I am alarmed that this upsurge in fighting threatens the prospects for reaching a comprehensive cessation of hostilities and undermines efforts already under way to broker an overall political settlement," Mr. Akashi said in a statement.

He expressed concern over a statement by General Rasim Delic, commander of the Muslim-led Bosnian government army, that his troops would press ahead with an offensive to capture an important supply road in north-central Bosnia.

Mr. Akashi said fighting in the last week, concentrated mainly in the Ozren mountain region, had increased to virtually the same intensity as before the start of a monthlong temporary truce in Bosnia on June 10.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ron Redmond, said that Bosnian Serbs were seeking humanitarian aid for 2,500 people who apparently had fled the south slopes of Mount Ozren.

The United Nations says the truce has been disregarded mainly by the government side.

"The Bosnian side is the one that has been most hostile to the peace process and constantly breaching the cease-fire," said Sir Michael Rose, the British lieutenant general who commands the UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia.

"The danger is that they will provoke a massive Serb response," he said in Sarajevo before heading to the NATO meeting.

Senior officials of the United States, Russia and the European Union were meeting in Paris on Tuesday to finalize a map as part of an agreement that would award 49 percent of Bosnia to the Serbs and 51 percent to a new Croatian-Muslim federation.

Mr. Akashi deplored increasing threats to UN peacekeeping forces, including "several deliberate and serious attacks" by both Serbian and government forces around Gorazde, where a British soldier was killed by sniper fire Sunday night.

A spokesman quoted Mr. Akashi as saying that it was the "firm intention" of the UN Protection Force in Bosnia to call in "if necessary and without further warning" NATO close air support "to eliminate any unit which deliberately attacks" personnel in the force.

(Reuters, AP)

## Ukraine's President Wins First Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIEV — President Leonid M. Kravchuk won the first round of Ukraine's presidential ballot, the electoral commission announced Tuesday.

Mr. Kravchuk got 37.72 percent of the vote against 31.27 percent for his opponent, former Prime Minister Leonid S. Kuchma.

The two face a runoff round on July 10.

The results revealed a sharp regional split in Ukraine, the world's third largest nuclear power, with the nationalist western regions voting heavily for Mr. Kravchuk and the Russian-populated east favoring Mr. Kuchma.

Mr. Kravchuk was vulnerable because of Ukraine's dismal economy. Since breaking from the Soviet Union in 1991, hyperinflation has ravaged the country. The monthly state wage is below the equivalent of \$20, about a fifth of Russia's average wage.

President Kravchuk argues that market reforms must be gradual. But his critics say his reforms have been so gradual as to be nearly invisible. Elected in 1991, he was pressured to submit to early elections.

Instead of economics, his campaign emphasized the bloodless transition from communism, and warned that his rivals' overtures toward Russia threaten independence and could provoke civil war.

Mr. Kuchma, former director of a huge missile factory, has tapped deep economic and ethnic resentment among the Russians who live in Ukraine. He accuses Mr. Kravchuk of cutting ties with Russia too hastily, and says closer links with Russia and other former Soviet republics could stave off economic collapse.

Mr. Kravchuk has been praised by Western countries for moving to dismantle the nuclear arsenal that Ukraine inherited from the Soviet Union. He has pledged that Ukraine will sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Mr. Kuchma has backed some denuclearization but opposes signing the treaty, saying the West has been slow to offer financial support. He vows to make Ukraine a more active member of the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States and give greater autonomy to Russian-speaking regions.

(AFP, AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### WHO's Guidelines on 'Safe Food'

GENEVA (AP) — The World Health Organization issued guidelines Tuesday to help millions of tourists avoid disease from food.

From 20 percent to half of all people who travel abroad each year may be hit by diarrhea, according to the UN health agency, said fatigue, jet lag and changes in diet and climate make travelers more susceptible to bugs in water or food.

The leaflet, "Safe Food for Travelers," advises: Ask a doctor about risks. Make sure food has been thoroughly cooked and still hot when served. Avoid raw food unless it can be peeled, washed, boiled or disinfected any doubtful drinking water.

Trade union leaders at state-run Alitalia called a one-day general strike for July 11 to protest job cuts by the airline. Alitalia lost billion lire (\$214 million) in 1993. The carrier said in May it was losing more than a billion lire a day.

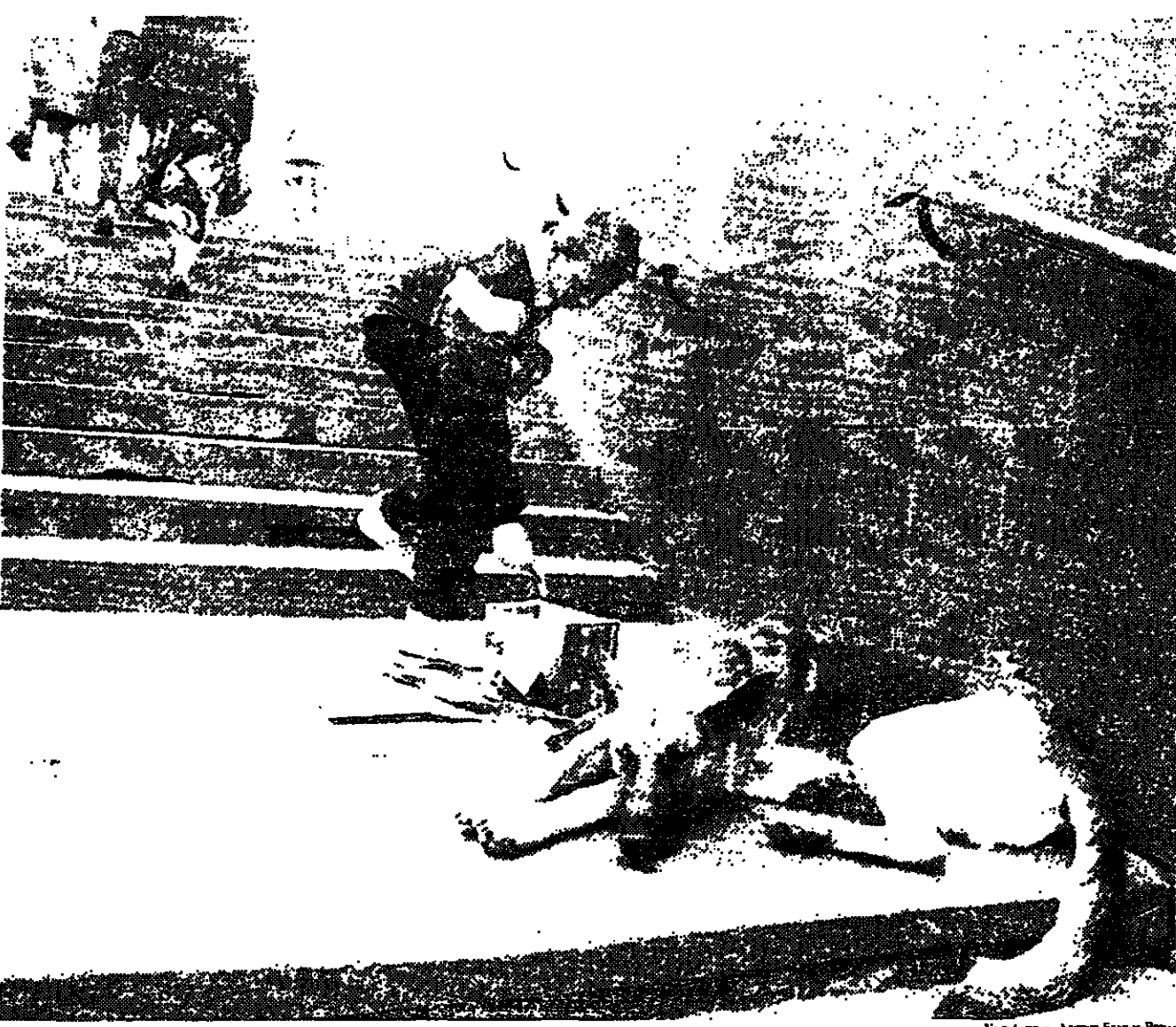
The Portuguese government, acting to calm commuters' anger over sharp increases in tolls over Lisbon's only bridge over the Tagus estuary, said the crossing will be made free for all users in July in addition to August.

Railway links between France and Italy were re-established Tuesday in the Maurienne Valley area of the Alps after being closed for more than 24 hours by severe storms. Road links were re-opened Monday through the Frejus tunnel, one of the main routes.

One person was killed in a fire early Tuesday on the car deck of a ferry sailing from Gedser to Rostock, Germany. The Danish rescue service said it started the fire apparently started in a few hours after midnight, killing the driver.

A powerful storm Tuesday caused flash flooding and the collapse of buildings in southwest Germany. Three people were killed in Baden-Wuerttemberg, near the French border.

A diarrhea outbreak has killed at least seven people and sickened 200 others in the West Java region of Pandeglang, the health agency reported Tuesday. It said the chief of the local health service blamed a lack of clean water after a recent drought.



CANINE BEGGAR — A boy in Moscow dropping money into a box on Tuesday for a dog that has been put out to join the ranks of beggars in the capital. The owners usually scrawl a sign saying money is needed to buy food for the animals.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Not-So-Private Cellular Phones

#### Unwittingly Help Fight Crime

"Princess Diana coos into her cellular telephone to a male friend and pays a very public price," Mike Mills writes in The Washington Post. "Colombian drug boss Pablo Escobar is shot dead by police after they trace his mobile telephone's radio signal." And Al Cowlings, the friend of O.J. Simpson, the former football star charged with murder, led police to his car when he made several cellular phone calls during a highway chase June 17.

But you don't have to be famous to be undone by using cellular telephones. The police now rank them among their most valued crime-fighting tools. Indeed, those who monitor privacy issues worry that the police may be tempted to do too much wireless-phone snooping.

Cellular telephones can be easily tapped by anyone with a police scanner. But it is a federal crime to listen in on them without a court-ordered wiretap warrant.

The phones also are excellent homing

devices. When switched on, they periodically signal the network to announce their location.

Cellular phones can also tell the police where a suspect has been, since the telephone company keeps records of all calls.

The privacy of conversations on cellular telephones is going to improve soon, with the introduction of "digital" wireless telephones. Because they transmit and receive in computer language and switch frequencies rapidly, eavesdropping is more difficult.

### Short Takes

In more than 80 percent of air accidents the pilots made mistakes that could easily have been prevented, federal investigators say. And all too often, the mistakes occurred because of poor teamwork among the crew. In one typical case in 1978, The New York Times reports, the pilot entered a holding pattern while trying to solve a problem with the landing gear. He was too absorbed too notice that the fuel gauges were dropping to empty. His two co-pilots failed "to successfully communicate their concern to the captain." The plane crashed, killing 10 people. Today, pilot training goes beyond technical skills. Crews are trained to work together. They learn to

communicate, to speak their minds, to listen to each other and to share in the tasks of flying the airplane.

Revonda Bowen, 17, a mixed-race pupil who sued her local school for violation of her civil rights after a white principal said her parents had made a "mistake" in bringing her into the world, will receive \$25,000 from the Randolph County Board of Education in Alabama. The money will be paid by the school board's insurer. The principal, Hulond Humphries, had said the school would be canceled if interracial couples planned to attend. Miss Bowen, junior class president and head of the prom planning committee, has a white father and a black mother. The girl asked the principal whether her date should be white or black. The U.S. Justice Department is trying to get the principal fired.

Ever hear of Throff? That, Golf Digest explains, is "thrown golf." The player, instead of propelling the ball with a club, simply throws, tosses or rolls it from tee to cup. The magazine reports that an 82 by Joe Flynn in April 1975 is the best throw score ever recorded. He sank his final six-foot (1.8-meter) putt by leaning over and dropping the ball into the cup.

International Herald Tribune.

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